The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,867.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gaby, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
,, Rutnagherry	3	,, Colombo	11
,, Vingorla	3	,, Galle	12
,, Goa	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Carwar	4	,, Madras	17
,, Mangalore	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Cannanore	6	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Gopaulpore	21
,, Beypore	7	,, False Point	22
,, Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
,, Allepy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

	April 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Mahomerah	13
,, Guadur	29	,, Fao	13
,, Muscat May	1	,, Koweit	15
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	5	,, Linga	18
,, Bahrein	7	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Muscat	21
,, Fao	9	,, Guadur	23
,, Mahomerah	9	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 1st May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds's, 3,594 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain William Symington, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th instant. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9 10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BLYTHWOOD, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to the Undersigned. Consignees must be ready to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by Captain Miller at the risk and expense of the concerned.

ALSEN RIEBE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th April 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE (3,763 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SOUTHAMPTON, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,431 tons and 370 H.P.) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.

INDUS.......... 3,473 ,, 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices,

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 19th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS, PAPERS, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Shirtings and Papers, &c.

On account of Abdoola Suckoor—

C B S T around cross 273—1 Case White Flannel

On account of Narotum Odhowjee, and Ramdass Kanjee—

H C & C—73-82—9 Bales Grey Shirtings

C B S T around cross—469-71—1 Bales Grey Shirtings

Ditto 382-91—2 ,, ,,

On account of Toolsidass Cursondass—

H C C—1421-31—2 Cases Magenta

On account of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

B B—701-20—20 Bales Printing Paper

On account of Chugon Khevaldass—

G N S—1-54—32 Bales Brown Paper

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder .... Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley's on the nineteenth day of March last, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions received from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing on Wednesday the 6th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1135 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1016 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,677 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Agiary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 2,635 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and Bungalow, Cookroom, and Stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Muncipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and Bungalow, Cookroom and Stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :- that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsolve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with fine Mango trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,075 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south and west by the said Chinar Ranoojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by Lot No. 5, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Churchand partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and, partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY, Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, near the Null Bazaar.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises (by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Khojah Khakee Dossa, the Mortgagor,)—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, or range of chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaike Abdoolla Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement (401) square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2,849 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, called Balloo Doctor Street, on or towards the west by a street called Mutton Row, on or towards the north by the property of Moorad Kassai, and on or towards the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 186–.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE, Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,4 0 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new miniature Broughams, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of Surgeon Major N. Hojel. The same comprises handsome richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware such as a set of 4 dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry-dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double-barrelled breach-loading gun by "Aston," richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular pier and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich drawing-room carpet, a handsome centre ottoman, a first class grand square piano by Broadwood and Son, a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers, dispensary articles, cooking utensils, a first-rate large camera, photographic apparatus, medical books, choice plants, a fine garden or croquet tent, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A handsome English-built miniature Brougham by "Black and Son."

A pair of handsome fast-trotting Australian Horses, sets of English plated-mounted double Harness, 2 Goats, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a light English-built Buggy, Horse, &c., at Khumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Sha Madun Govindjee and Rajbaee, widow of Bharmull Tezsey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (formerly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalkhores, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Somsoodeen Chaoly, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lillbai, widow of the late Veerjee Nursey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Madun Govindjee, and on the south by the chawl of Lillbai, the widow of Veerjee Nursey, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which sain house premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 65.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Barbhoy Mohulla or Nagdevee Street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 23d inst. at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Shaik Fured bin Shaik Esmail, the husband and sole heir and legal representative of the late Ameenabebee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vuly Mahomed Bin Bachoo Meya, B wa Meya Bin Ramtools, and the late Sarabai widow of Mahomed Hafez Kabeer :—

All that piece or parcel of Fozendaree ground belonging to one Abba Ebrahim Futtay Mahomed Muccadum and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Barbhoy Mohulla or Nagdevee Street, outside the Fort, admeasuring eleven feet in breadth and sixty-five feet in length, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 41, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west several back compounds, on or towards the north by the house of Hadjee Salamon Gootaree and on or towards the south by the house of Goolam Mahomed and Abdool Gafoor Cazzee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room No, 4 Forbes Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two-storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Chimoorwalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house sheds, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being, built on the free foras land, without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur Ward, registered under No. 654, on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 280, on the 19th April 1869, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey Nos. 461 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,263 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Mimbutiwalla, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps, Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian Statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,000 Vols.), first-glass English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a double-seated Brougham by "Silk & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Maneckjee Cursetjee, Esq., reducing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property on view 8 days previous to the commencement of the auction.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADACHEE GADEE AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on the premises on following days, by order of Mortgagee Purmanandass Jeevundass, Esq., by virtue of the power vested in him in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 4th day of May 1872, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, the following valuable landed properties :—

On WEDNESDAY 6th day of may 1874 at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on east side of Dongree Joao Souza Row called Vadachee Gadee, in Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 944 and 397, and bounded on the east partly by sweepers' passage and partly by the house of Mr. Veynaik Purushram Deevan, on the west by the said Dongree Joao Souza Row or Vadachee Gadee, on the south by the house of Thucker Valubdass Liladhur standing in the name Mr Liladhur Narrayanjee, and on the north by the house of Lad Coovertai, widow of Mr. Ruttonsey Roopjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 34.

On THURSDAY the day of May 1874, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Chimna Butcher Street, formerly called Green Market in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing 133 1-3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No—2256, and bounded on the east by the property of Jooma Musjid or Great Mosque, on the west by a public road, on the north by the sweepers' passage, on the south by the public road called Chimna Butcher Street, and the said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. Melville, will be despatched to Zanzibar via Aden, on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH APRIL.

THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS, INTRUMENTALISTS, COMEDIANS, AND DANCERS IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME, HUMOROUS, ELEGANT, SPARKLING AND REFINED.

NEW BALLADS, GLEES, MADRIGALS, &c., Rendered with the exquisite taste and finish by the INCOMPARABLE CHOIR OF VOCALISTS, MESSRS. HENRI, NORVILLE, PIERCE, & HOGARTH.

J. O. PIERCE IN NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.

BURLESQUE PROMENADE CONCERT, A LA COVENT GARDEN.

GO AND SEE THE RHINOCERASOUS.

DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE, In an entirely New Comic Sketch, Entitled, CHINK APPALOOLOO, OR THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PEMBROKESHIRE, from LONDON, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

FREIGHT TO BE PAID and DELIVERY ORDERS are accompanied by BILLS OF LADING to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, at 3 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 1st May next, for the transaction of the following Business :—

1. The election of a Member of the Town Council in place of D. S. Kemp, Esquire, resigned.

2. John Macfarlane, Esquire, will move :—"That the Town Band be taken over, managed, and maintained by the Municipality as one of the Municipal Institutions of the City."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Secretary Town Council, and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd April 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted to cover all Subscriptions and Charges.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

The Winner to take Two-thirds.

The Second Horse One-quarter.

The Third Horse One-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, Murree, on the 27th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on Rawul Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay, will be taken.

Application and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Great Northern Derby Sweep,

RAWUL PINDEE.

After the 1st May to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Great Northern Derby Sweep,

Care of SECRETARY MURREE CLUB, Murree.

INKSTANDS.

THE REGISTERED TREFOIL INKSTAND.

On a neat Circular Bronze Stand are supported three Bell-shaped Porcelain Ink Receivers, with lip for dipping, each of these moves vertically on a centre, and can be closed when not in use, so that the Ink may always be kept fresh and free from dust. The three Cups are for Red, Blue, and Black Ink, and are marked with their distinguishing colour. An elegant and convenient Inkstand for the Office or Library Table.

Net Cash Price—Five Rupees.

Handsome Cut Glass Inkstands, Square Cut Glass Inkstands with Hinge Top ; and Richly Fluted Cut Glass Inkstands, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

Rich Moulded Glass Inkstand, with Bronze Top ; the Excelsior Inkstand, for Red and Black Ink ; the Bankers' Cone Inkstand, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.

INKSTANDS : EBONY AND WALNUT WOOD.

Walnut Standish, Glass Bottles, Rs. 18.

THE LIBRARY INKSTANDS,

with 3 Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 20.

In Oak or Walnut Wood, 2 Bottles, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14.

In Oak or Walnut Wood, with Drawer, Rs. 14 to Rs. 21.

LIBRARY OR OFFICE INKSTANDS.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, in Walnut and Blackwood, Rs. 14.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, Walnut and Blackwood, handsomely shaped Stand, with Drawer, carved ebony handles, Rs. 20.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, Walnut and Black, with Glass Pen Tray and Drawer, Rs. 25.

GLASS "CLUMP" INKSTANDS,

with bronze hinge top.

2 in., 1 Re. ; 5½ in., 2 Rs. 8 As.

HEXAGON-SHAPE INKSTAND.

Moulded Glass, with bronze top, Rs. 2.

THE HYDRAULIC INKSTAND.

Ormolu and China, with pen rests, very pretty, Rs. 5.

TRAVELLING AND POCKET INKSTANDS.

IMPROVED PATENT SPRING INKSTANDS.

Morocco covered, a great improvement upon the ordinary construction, as it contains an inner lid, which effectually guards the contents of a trunk, desk, &c., from injury, in the event of the outer lid being accidentally opened. From Rs 1 to Rs. 5.

A large variety of Inkstands for the Office, Library, or Drawing Room Table, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 each.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a Retail Business. Apply by letter only, stating Salary expected, to Mr. Frost, Messrs. Morgan and Balcristna's, Poona.

PARTNER.—WANTED, by a MERCANTILE HOUSE, a European Gentleman able to introduce business. Address "B.," *Gazette* Office.

SALE of SHIP BISCUIT, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at 1 P.M., on the 23rd instant. TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. ·450 EXPRESS RIFLE, by RIGBY of DUBLIN, with case fittings and cartridges. Price Rs. 475.

G. T. MOLECEY, P. W D. Office.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—A MEETING for PRACTICE will be held THIS AFTERNOON, in the Durbar Room, at 5-30.—Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in good order, and a bay Australian HORSE. Price of the turn-out Rs. 800. Address "L. H.," H. M.'s Mint.

FOR SALE, a Grey Australian HORSE and an Alexandra PARK PHAETON, together, or separately.—Apply to A. MOORHOUSE, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices.

A GENTLEMAN with a small capital wishes to join as a PARTNER in an Established Business or to meet with another (a Parsee preferred) to start a fresh Business.—Apply to "D. D.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from any RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. the QUEEN, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
,, ,, ,, per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling (Star)	38	20
Good Sparkling	34	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle		30	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel		34	18½
Moselle (Still)	Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock ,,	Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,,	Rudesheimer	27½	15½
,, ,,	Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,,	Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel		27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
,, old pale	Yellow capsule	30
,, pale	White capsule	27
,, pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality		24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality		32½
,, Scotch, 1st quality		29½
Geneva, in flasks		19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... *per case* 27½

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSC SALOONS,

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS, BY BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD, AND OTHERS.

HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

NEW MUSIC EVERY MAIL, AT ENGLISH PRICES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England ; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.

CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.

BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer ; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from Eng and and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND . . Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA . . Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

APRIL 23RD AND 24TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SECOND PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	,, 2
Third Class	,, 1

Second and Third Class half price to Military in uniform.

Reserved Seats may be secured of Mr. JOHNSTONE, at Morley Hall.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON AMATEUR CONCERT will be GIVEN by the TOWN BAND COMMITTEE in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

TICKETS, Rs. 2 EACH.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTIFICATION.—In consequence of the resignation of Mr. A. J. MACDONALD, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ward No. 1 C., Fort, Colaba and Esplanade, in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

I hereby give Notice, that under Sections 6 and 9 of the Municipal Act the election by the Rate-payers of a Member for the said Ward will be held at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo. The poll will be opened at 9 A.M. and closed at 6 P.M.

A list of Electors of the Ward is now published, and may be seen at this Office, the Arthur Crawford Market, and Police Chowkey at Colaba, as provided by Section 7 of the Municipal Act.

Voting Papers can be obtained from the Assessor.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th April 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Annual Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Luckmeedass Dharsey, deceased.

5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In compliance with a Requisition signed by 28 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate 292 Shares, and forwarded to the Directors under Clauses 52 and 53 of the Articles of Association,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of April 1874, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, that is to say :—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions upon a proposal for the erection of a Spinning and Weaving Mill on the Company's Property at Colaba at a cost of about Ten Lacs of Rupees, and the method by which the additional Capital required (about Five Lacs) shall be raised.

2. To consider and pass the following Resolution :—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind-up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provision of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and to transfer and sell its Business and Property to a New Company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business,

"It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind-up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company, to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of Shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."—Dated this Eighteenth day of April 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the REPRESENTATIVES of the BOARD of HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, they beg to give notice that the said Hamburg Underwriters, according to paras. 65-68 and paras. 127-140 of the

"CONDITIONS OF MARINE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED UPON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL MERCANTILE LAW IN 1867,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Underwriters, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Board of Hamburg Underwriters.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE Undersigned being the Representatives of the

"Assecuranz Compagnie," Bremen,

"Assecuranz Compagnie, Oceanus," Bremen,

as well as of all other Marine Insurance Compagnies, in Bremen, they beg to give notice that the said Bremen Insurance Compagnies according to paras. 61-63 of the

"INSURANCE CONDITIONS OF THE BREMEN INSURANCE COMPAGNIES IN FORCE SINCE 1st JAN. 1854,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Insurance Compagnies, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Bremen Insurance Compagnies.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT.	COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS.	CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.

Second horse one-quarter.

Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,

Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

EDGAR HUTCHINSON LITTLE, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of EDGAR HUTCHINSON LITTLE, of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late of Bombay, British Inhabitant, deceased, who died on the 3rd day of February 1874, and Probate of whose Estate and Effects was on the 21st day of March 1874 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Elizabeth Jane Prescott Little, widow of the said deceased, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 7th day of May 1874, to send to the Undersigned, the duly constituted Attornies of the said Executrix, at their Office, in Meadow Street, Bombay, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate ; and that at the expiration of such time the Undersigned will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Elizabeth Jane Prescott Little (the sole Executrix named in the said Will), having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Undersigned.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

PRESCOT & WINTER.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE-LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL 1874.

THE advices respecting yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market vary materially, Reuter calling the tone at the close firm, sales 15,000 bales, and quoting an advance in prices on the spot of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollara and 1-16d. in Fair Omrawuttee and Good Fair Ginned Broach; while private messages in some instances give a quieter feeling at the close with a tendency to easier prices. To-day's market is reported as opening steady, with probable sales 15,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 4,000 bales, making the total for four days 18,000 against 25,000; the exports to Great Britain in the same time adding up 15,000, against 28,000, for the corresponding period of last year. Yesterday's Manchester market was firm but with little doing, and from what we learn of private advices the advance of 1½d. per piece in Shirtings as quoted by Reuter is not well supported. This is perhaps the weakest feature in the future of the raw material at the moment, as the active demand in Liverpool is entirely from the trade, and unless goods take a decided turn buying cannot go on for long at the present rate.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau announces that the American Wheat crop is unusually promising, the area planted showing an increase of 8 per cent., and it would be interesting to know whether this is the result of reduced Cotton planting or of generally extended cultivation. In either case the flourishing state of the crop must be due to favourable weather, and so far descredits the reports current of late respecting Cotton.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Rates for sterling Bills have been most irregular to-day, but on the whole the tone at the close is firmer. The Banks have been pressing sellers as a rule, and 6 months' sight Bills have advanced to 1s. 11 11/16d., while demand is reported to have been done at 1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d. per rupee. There has been a fair extent of private paper offering, but sales are not pressed and no alteration in rates has taken place, 6 months' sight Credits being still negotiable at 1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee. Some additional firmness has been imparted by a considerable amount of China drawn Bank Bills having been offered, while the fact of the Bank of Bombay having made no change in rates of discount at to-day's board meeting has also had a hardening effect with money. Opinions are much divided at present as to the prospects of our Money Market for the remainder of the season. On the one hand there is a certainty of a very large export business being done until the beginning of the rains, to finance which the Exchange Banks are by no means over-provided with funds; while against this there is a growing feeling that money is becoming easier in the bazaar, and to add to the uncertainty no dependence can be placed on the financial requirements of Government. On the average perhaps the balance of opinion is in favour of greater ease, but with the number of adverse influences at work any attempt to fix the course of affairs must be very unreliable. *Government Paper* is quite out of request at present and quotations are nominal.

THE SHARE MARKET has been decidedly less active; Bank of Bombay and Land shares are still in fair request at slightly higher rates, but Spinning scrip is in less favour, and values in some instances are against holders. For Press shares there is no demand whatever, and quotations are quite nominal.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	772½
Ditto 2nd Issue	442½
Colaba Land Company	1,415
Mazagon Land Company	915
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
Volkart United Press Co.	1,005
Alexander Spinning & W. Co.	1,520
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,870
Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,415
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,430
Oriental ditto	3,800
Royal ditto	2,550

COTTON.—The transactions to day have been on a smaller scale than for some days back, business being checked by the enhanced rates asked by dealers. At the same time the purchases effected have been at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy—Mowa having been bought at Rs. 185; Akote at Rs. 193; Ginned Broach at Rs. 198; New Vingorla at Rs. 171 to Rs. 173, and Veravul at Rs. 165 per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer are again firmer, £3 having to-day been paid for Liverpool, but sailing vessels are in less request, and £3-7-6 may be quoted as the general rate.

PIECE GOODS & YARNS can only be called steady, the business doing from first hands being very moderate, but in the bazaar there is a fair enquiry and an easier Money Market would probably induce increased activity. Of Grey Goods, Printers and Jacconets are most asked for. Bleached Goods are extremely difficult of sale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EUGENE, 880 tons, Captain J. Lazarine, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 30,800 Indian maund salt and general cargo.

THE SHIP BRIDE OF LORNE, 1,326 tons, Captain J. Gillmore, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool via Aden in ballast is, consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE SHIP MACEDON, 1,238 tons, Captain R. Jones which arrived in harbour, on the 21st from Liverpool (December 2nd), brought the cargo of 1,806 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE S. S. HEAD-QUARTERS, 735 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, which arrived in harbour on the 21st from Newcastle (February 27th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast, is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Scott and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. ZAMBESI, 1542 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China mail, 9 soldiers, 1 woman and 1 child as deck passengers, add the following cargo:—From Hongkong 1997 jars, 172 packages umbrellas, 1 box coral, 6 packages empty viols, 162 cases glass bangles, 5 packages papers, 23 cases glass beads, 116 rolls matting, 45 boxes preserves, 381 packages silk, 52 boxes silk piece-goods, 6 rattan chairs, 18 boxes brass ware, 1959 packages China ware, 3 boxes cigars, 37 packages fans, 17 boxes brass-leaves, 649 packages tea, 5 boxes vermillion, 2 rolls reeds, 3 boxes false pearls, 3 cases China roots, 6 boxes white copper, 2 cases trunks, 2 boxes scales, 1 case oil painting, 2 boxes gold and silver ware, 1626 packages sugar-candy, 1 box grass cloth, 16 packages syce, 3 boxes cotton piecegoods, 1 case cassia oil, 6 boxes pictures, 18 packages sundries, and 3 boxes gold. From Singapore 308 packages dollars, 101 packages tea, 100 baskets gambiers, 15 bags white pepper, 1 case garrowwood, 200 bags sago, 105 cases benjamin, 158 bags black pepper, 8 boxes aniseed star, 6 cases cigars, 18 boxes treasure, 11 cases glass beads, 2 camphorwood boxes, 5 cases piece-goods, 38 cases nutmegs, 93 bundles rattans, 4 cases mace, and 420 slabs tin. From Galle 2 boxes treasure. From Calcutta 139 bags gunnies, 7 packages pepper roots, and 20 packages drugs.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	London, Nov. 29.

The ship Eugene, Lazarine, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Headquarters, to Port Said.
Ship Bride of Lorne, to Liverpool.
Ship Mabel, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April			
17	Satara (s)	Johnson	Bassein, April 13.
	Almora (s)	McCullum	Rangoon, April 13.
	Mecca (s)	Turner	Moulmein, April 10.
18	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bombay, March 24.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Rangoon, April 15.
	Agra (s)	Sharp	Akyab, April 16.
	City of Athens	Carnagham	Melbourne, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

April
17 Steamer Java and Ship Lalla Rookh.
18 Steamers Hindostan and Cheop, ship Northumberland.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 6 cases leather belting, and 3 cases lashing laces, Joseph Soares.
Cella, s, 7 bales paper, M. M. Mody & Co.; 50 boxes soap, Noorally Abdoolally; 800 bundles hoop iron, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.
Riga, s, 802 bundles hoop iron, 4,276 bars and 600 bundles iron, Hurridass Jairam; 15 rolls lead, Hurridass Jairam; 410 bundles hoop iron, and 127 bundles iron, Tejpall Gopjee.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis, s, 18 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 20 packages papers, Shaikamed Noordin; 10 cases papers, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essack.
Walmer Castle, 50 cases brandy, A. C. Dady & Co.
British Statesman, 250 boxes brandy, P. S. Memdone.
Zambesi, s, 11 cases claret, 10 cases champagne, and 7 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Streathclyde, s, 5 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Coimbatore, 3 cases medicine, H. F. Soares & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—22ND APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 5 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co.
St. Elmo, 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 111 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 cwt. coir yarn, Vunmally Samjee.
Mabel, 200 cwt. bows, Edward Bates & Co.
Persian Empire, 5 0 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hankow, s, 59 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 56 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Muriel, s, 130 cwt horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.
Bellona, s, 700 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 25 bales cotton, T. Ruttonjee Roofjee Mody; 54 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Khetsee Poonja.
Atlantic, s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 400 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Narondass Chutterbhoy; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Whampoa, s, 100 bales cotton, Modan Koorpall; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 136 bags ambahuldee, 225 bags gall, and 150 bags nuxvomica, Poonja Nursee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 105 bales cotton, Mooljee Sewjee.
Tagus, s, 700 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.; 104 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damodhur; 100 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.; 161 bales cotton, T. Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody.
Bride of Lorne, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Cella, s, 250 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass; 2,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 21 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 250 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsee; 149 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass; 350 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee.
Riga, s, 105 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 105 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 400 bags wheat, Joonus Nathoo; 400 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore, s, 9 cases cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 175 bags ginger and 572 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.
Colombo, s, 83 bales senna leaves, Bapty Brothers; 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 200 bales hemp, W. Nicol & Co; 126 pieces E. teeth, Momedjee Adamjee; 294 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 600 bags linseed, Edward Baudry & Co.; 5 cases P. feather, 10 boxes blood-stones, and 3 cases hides, R. Mahomed; 25 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 pieces E. teeth, N. G. Hoossun.

FOR PORT SAID.

Head-quarters, s, 7,000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Minstrell, s, 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Octavia, 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Delhi, 500 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.; 66 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Sultana, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Accais, 54 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of Lieutenant P. Young, 20th Regiment N. I., have been placed at the disposal of Government, for employment under the Political Department.

CAPTAIN W. R. TREVELYAN, Staff Corps, performed the duties of Superintendent of Bazars, Malligaum, from 10th February to the 10th March 1874.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. B. HARRISON received charge of the office of Controller of Military Accounts in this Presidency on the 18th instant.

SURGEON MAJOR A. SANDERSON, Madras Medical Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR A. N. HOJEL, Bombay Medical establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieutenant F. W. Snell, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah.

SURGEON MAJOR E. HOILE, M.D., has been brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this command from the 3rd inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

LIEUTENANT H. J. BARR, Bengal Staff Corps, Major W. Batty, Staf Corps, and Lieutenant Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V C., Bengal Staff Corps, have been allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own presidency.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 21.

Watson, Surgeon Major, Bengal 19th Lancers, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Salaman, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Mhow.
Beatson, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Meerut.
Perkins, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Shakespear, Colonel, Madras 9th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Cannanore.
Holiday, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Dohud.
Owen, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Nagpore.

APRIL 22.

Greenaway, Captain, Bengal 10th Lancers, on medical certificate from Nowshera.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th April 1874.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers—Maj J L Watts, to England, overland, for one year, with effect from the 29th Aug 1873, on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars—Vety Surgn S M Wilson, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

17th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut C W Vulliamy, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

19th Foot, (2nd Battn)—Lieut I. H M Levin, to England, from the 15th April to the 11th Oct, on urgent private affairs.

37th Foot—Lieut R E F Howard-Brooke, from the 15th to the 17th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

109th Foot—Lieut A J Loudon, to the Madras Presidency, from the 1st April to the 1st October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut E H Wilson, (Qr Mr 36th N I.) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Madras Staff Corps—Capt T H Stoton, (1st Wing Subn 33rd Madras N I) to Waltair, from the 1st Feb to the 31st July, on urgent private affairs.

General List Cavalry—Capt H A Fletcher, (Adjt 6th Bl Cavalry,) for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry—Col H L Foster, (Commandant 9th N I,) to Nynee Tal, Simla, Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Late 3rd European Light Cavalry—Capt H C Kemble, (3rd Squadron Officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry—Maj R C Low, (Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere, from the 12th May to the 12th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Service—Surg Maj J B Harrison, M D, (Medical Storekeeper Allahabad,) to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 25th April to the 30th Sept, on Medical certificate, under rules of 1854.

HIGH COURT.—23RD APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

33-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bharmull Ruttonsey v Mahomed bin Fukeer Mahomed—No appearance.
142-74—Dallas and Lynch—Inderjee Naronjee and another v Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.
147-74—Janardhun G.—Rajana Jalu v Canjee Khetsey—No appearance.
150-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dhunjee Poormull and others v Boodee, widow—Tyabjee & Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

728-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Petle—Cleveland Henry v Dinna Bhaskerjee—In person (settled).
324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.
575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowram Ramcounder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
71-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Assaria Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanchee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
120-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Lulloobhoy Abeychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
122-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
156-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Jafram v Bhimjee Ghirdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
160-73—Remington Hore and Langly—Dhurumsey Vullubdas and another v Purshotum Ludha—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

	Rs	
Per Annum	10	0
Per Copy	0	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COLAH—April 22nd, at 30 Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. P. B. Colah, of a son.

COOKE—April 24th, at Mahableshwur, the wife of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Poona Engineering College, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—April 18th, at 37, Mount Road, the wife of Mr. D Duncan, of a daughter.

GANTZER—April 17th, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Mr. N. J. Gantzer, Jr., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—MARTEN—April 17, at St. John's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev. C. Wheeler, Mr. W. Brown, District Engineer, Boolundshuhur, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Captain T. Marten, of Mozuffernuggur.

DEATHS.

BOYD—April 17th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Martha Boyd, the wife of Mr. G. D. Boyd, aged 48 years, 5 months, and 4 days.

MILLIE—April 10th, at Chittagong, W. J. Millie, second son of the late Wm. Millie, Esq., of Pathhead House, Kirkcaldy, N. B., aged 31.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

THE conclusion of a treaty with the Ameer of Yarkand marks with satisfactory clearness the departure of the Government of India from the line of policy with regard to Central Asia traced out for it after the disasters of the Afghan war, and followed with unvarying fidelity by successive Governors-General for the last thirty years. The patronage extended by Lord Lawrence and his successors to the present Ameer of Cabul is really no exception to the rule observed in all other cases of strict non-intervention in the affairs of States lying beyond the northern frontier of India; for the renewal of our relations with Afghanistan only dates from the time of the mutiny, when Dost Mahommed earned British gratitude and showed his own political sagacity by refusing to yield to the temptation of taking part with the rebels. It is not, indeed, until within the last two or three years that the alliance, reluctantly and almost surreptitiously contracted by the Government of India with Shere Ali, has been openly avowed; and even now its responsibilities are not fairly faced, and the entanglements in which it must involve India are shunned instead of being studied with a determination to end them. But, in dealing with the Ruler of Eastern Turkistan, our Government has at last thrown off all disguise and revealed itself in the character of the enterprising rival of Russia at the Courts and in the markets of Central Asia. We have observed with surprise that an influential contemporary thinks Mr. Forsyth's treaty has no political importance. To us it seems to be the starting-point of a new policy; and we should have thought that the article enabling the two contracting parties to send Ambassadors to Calcutta and Yarkand respectively was a sufficiently startling innovation to denote the real significance of the treaty. The Government of India has no Ambassador or Resident at Cabul, and certainly the Ameer of Afganistan has never been asked to sanction the appointment of Commercial Agents of our Government in the chief towns of his dominions, or to give British subjects liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land, or houses, or depots of merchandise anywhere in Afghanistan. The Atalik Ghazee, however, seems to have had no scruples about agreeing, so far as his dominions are concerned, to conditions guaranteeing the utmost freedom of personal action and security of property to British merchants trading with Yarkand. Henceforth, our intercourse with this part of the world, which less than ten years ago was a land of fable, will be as frank as with Germany or Russia. It is true that the professed objects of the treaty are mainly commercial; but surely nobody expected that our Government would annex Yarkand or offer the Ameer a subsidy to enable him to withstand the advance of Russia. Commerce is the great end of man, and especially of Englishmen, whose empire must begin to decay as soon as their statesman fail to discern the importance of ever seeking fresh routes and markets new for English trade. Mr. Forsyth's treaty is framed on the model of those which Russia has made binding on all the Khanates of Turkistan; and, in fact, all that India has obtained by sending an Embassy to Yarkand is that she has been placed, commercially, on the footing of the most favoured nation, the import duty of 2½ per cent. which is to be levied on English and Indian goods being the same which is imposed on Russian goods. Politically, however, the treaty has this value: it tells Central Asia that England is resolved not to let Russia have everything her own way in Yarkand any more than in Afghanistan, and that henceforth English influence is a power to be reckoned with on the eastern as well as the western side of the Pamir Steppe. It is, in fact, a declaration on the part of the rulers of India that they will not tamely permit the extension of the Russian power in Central Asia beyond its present limits. Practically, Bokhara, Kokand, and Khiva have been abandoned to Russia; but some attempt at least will be made to maintain the independence of the Ameers of Yarkand and Cabul.

Mr. Forsyth gives us a very pleasant picture of the state of the plain country into which the traveller to Yarkand descends from the inhospitable tract forming part of the lofty and desert table-land of Western Thibet. The soil is well-watered and fruitful, and the crops produced are so bountiful as to far more than suffice for the wants of a population reduced below its natural limit by the wasting civil wars which preceded Yakoob Beg's accession to power about twelve years ago. There can be no doubt, however, that if the life of the present ruler be prolonged,—for unfortunately all progress in the East is dependent on the character of individual princes,—the population will rapidly increase; for the country is well governed, and so great is the respect for the law as administered by the Ameer, that the people go about unarmed, and live in farm-houses scattered all over the land without fear of being robbed or murdered, instead of clustering for protection within the walls of fortified towns. The character of the people impressed Mr. Forsyth as favourably as it had done Mr. Shaw, who should always be remembered as the real pioneer of commercial intercourse between India and Eastern Turkistan. "The Yarkandis are," says Mr. Forsyth, "good-natured, friendly, and hospitable to "Europeans, but they own to no inferiority of "race and will not submit to be roughly treat-"ed. They are industrious, peaceful, and as a "rule remarkably intelligent and very energetic. "Their condition is very comfortable, and one "is struck by the degree of civilization they "have attained, considering their want of con-"tact hitherto with European nations." There can be no doubt that so fine a type of people, proud in spirit, active in work, and free from the absurd prejudices against new things which cripple Indian society, will be "quick to ap-"preciate and adopt all the advantages offered "by European science," and will speedily develope an extensive and profitable trade with their new allies. The great obstacle to the creation of an exceedingly valuable commerce between India and Yarkand is, of course, the difficulty of communication over the mountain passes. But Mr. Forsyth states that by the new Kogyar route between Aktagh and Yarkand "mules "from the plains of the Punjab can without "any great risk make the journey to Yarkand," and, as he is to return to India by the Chitral pass to Jellalabad and Peshawur, which, according to the statements of trustworthy native explorers, forms an easy and almost imperceptible ascent to the Pamir table-land, it is not improbable that a tolerably easy road (in use many ages ago), for caravans crossing the mountains which divide "the hot "country" (as Baber called it) from Central Asia, will once more be opened to commerce. As, therefore, "the Yarkandi ponies far surpass all "other animals of their kind as beasts of burden" and "the double-humped Bactrian camels," which can be found "in any number" beyond the Himalayas, are well adapted for crossing high desert plains, and as it is not only amongst Yakoob Beg's subjects that there is any spirit of commercial enterprise, but in Northern India also British subjects are ready to run a good deal of risk in order to trade with Yarkand, we see no reason to suppose that Mr. Forsyth's treaty is at all likely to become a dead letter.

It is gratifying to find from Mr. Forsyth's letter that the Envoy has not been misled by a fallacy which has found favour even with some shortsighted manufacturers in Manchester—that, because many of the goods exported by Russia to the markets of Central Asia bear English trade-marks, therefore it is unnecessary to open a highway for trade from India, as the Russians are already carriers of English goods. It seems to be forgotten by people who reason in this way that the profits of the carrying trade alone are of some value, and that, as India is a part of the English Empire, we ought to incur some risk and expense for the sake of exporting English goods from Lahore instead of Moscow. Besides, there is, it may be hoped, a very large trade to be done in the rich and varied products of India, for which from the earliest times there has been an eager demand among the inhabitants of the different States of Central Asia. Again, there is this consideration to be taken into account, that, if Russia had been allowed to have the field all to herself, she would soon have learnt the art of substituting goods of her own manufacture for those of English make. Indeed, Mr. Forsyth states that already "Russian chintzes "have a large sale" in Eastern Turkistan. It was time, therefore, that something should be done to vindicate the commercial superiority of England; and Mr. Forsyth appears to have conducted the negotiations necessary to this end with remarkable success. If, on his way back to India, he can turn aside at Jellalabad to pay Shere Ali a visit at Cabul, and persuade the Ameer to sign a similar treaty to that which has been accepted by Yakoob Beg, he will have done much to complete the enfranchisement of English trade and policy in Asia from the bonds with which they have been confined for a whole generation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Now that Mr. Forbes has determined to fight those Indian journals which have the temerity to "gird" at his statements, he is likely to have enough to do for some time to come. No sooner has his telegram about the "hundreds of high-caste women labouring like common coolies" been shown up, and he has come forward obviously to prove that he is not at all a man like Dr. Smith, than another exposure is made of a wild statement. The *Englishman* understands that after a "very careful enquiry, the Financial Department has failed to discover any foundation for the allegation made by the correspondent of the London *Daily News* a fortnight ago, that the sub-divisional treasury at Seetamarhi had run short of funds, and that the operations against the famine had been thereby impeded. The officer in charge of the subdivision specifically denies that he knows any foundation for Mr. Forbes's assertion, and affirms positively that, in no single instance has any payment been delayed for want of funds. The grain was poured into the subdivision somewhat more quickly than was expected, and the arrangements for housing it were for some time overtaken; but we are told that this was not due in any way, directly or indirectly, to want of money—the sub-divisional treasury never fell short of funds." We have no doubt Mr. Forbes will be prepared, when he meets the friend who gave him the information, to reply to the *Englishman*; but as the public like explanations promptly, Mr. Forbes would increase the force of his contradictions if he were to pull about his informants after him by a string and use them immediately when they are wanted.

THE men of the 51st Light Infantry, stationed at Fyzabad at present, have started a paper, *The Bugle.* Some soldiers are very fond of dabbling with newspapers belonging to other people. If we are not mistaken, one or other of the papers on the Deccan annually fall to be edited by an educated corporal or intelligent private, who draws his pen with a ferocity which, were it thrown into his sword, would prove exceedingly disastrous to the cuticle of opponents. But it is seldom that soldiers venture upon the risk of becoming proprietors of their own paper. The venture is a perilous one otherwise than pecuniarily. In a little community like a regiment, the ventilation of abuses must be very judicious, otherwise the editor will be "marked" by officer and private. The charge of a regimental newspaper must be the most effective practice in the world in the art of steering the happy medium. The editor must work upon abstract or scientific materials, and even then he must be cautious, for we have heard of a learned editor in the diggings who had written upon old granite and quartz being interviewed next morning by an outrageous Aberdonian, who said he knew that he was meant as granite, and that the editor was alluding to his drunken habits. *The Bugle* may be wished success; it has a very hazardous task before it; but if its proprietors were wise, and loved the conductor of it, they would do well to enroll all the strong men in the regiment as editors, and to secure the patronage of the Colonel's lady.

THERE are still wars and rumours of wars coming over the northern hills of India. It must have been noticed that all the recent communications from correspondents which have been published agree, though not perhaps in details, in indicating generally the existence of a very disturbed state of feeling in Cabul. There is no smoke without fire; there cannot be so many rumours flying about without there being some truth at the bottom of them. It is noteworthy that these rumours from Afghanistan have become more active since the Ameer's declaration about his adoption of Abdoola Jan to the exclusion of Yakoob Khan. Now they have said that troops are being concentrated by the Ameer from Jullundhur and elsewhere; at another time that Yakoob has sent a haughty letter to the Ameer; and again, that Yakoob, with a Herat force, is now marching upon Candahar. This last rumour is mentioned in a news-letter dated the 8th April, which also states that the Governor of Candahar is gathering provisions together, and sending out spies to learn whether the Ameer's troops are in favour of the Ameer or not. Writing on the 9th the same news letter writer says that Yakoob has sent a letter to Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, in which he complains that as the Ameer has disinherited him and appointed a boy in his place, he is obliged to take measures to assert his rights; and then he tells the Sirdar to cease from wandering and come and join him. We are far from believing in all these rumours, but it must be admitted that they point very decidedly to a bad state of matters in Afghanistan. War has not been declared yet by either the Ameer or Yakoob Khan, but we may hear of it any day, and when it does break out it will be fierce and bloody, as the tempers of Shere Ali and the man he has disinherited are known to be violent and stern. Such a war will drag all parties of Afghanistan into it, and we hope that the Government of India will not be also complicated with some of the belligerents.

"THE BOMBAY RYOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will your correspondent H. be so good as to state his grounds for believing that the poverty of the ryots of this Presidency is mainly due to their own hopeless improvidence? My experience leads to a different conclusion. Frugality, industry, and honesty are the qualities I have learned to attribute to the Bombay ryots, and I have often wondered how, with their small holdings, they manage to keep themselves and families so respectable as they are.

H. refers to marriage feasts; but it is well-known that a great part of the expense attending these ceremonies goes to provide an outfit; and what a ryot spends on the feast itself (frugal fare at the best) is covered by the invitations he in his turn receives to similar feasts given by his friends.

I think the statement, somewhat heartlessly put, that the ryot is becoming extinct, ought not to pass unnoticed. So far as it is true, it is deeply to be regretted, and at the same time I am convinced that it does not arise, as your correspondent urges, from any natural law the operation of which is beyond the power of a Government to stop or to reverse.

Your correspondent's letter raises other questions of a political and fiscal nature which I do not feel competent at present to discuss. But, when he attacks the social and moral character of those among whom I have passed so many years of my life, I feel bound to say that my experience contradicts his assertions.—Yours, &c.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

Lanowlie, 21st April.

COCKBURN'S AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the reply to "Enquirer" which appeared in your columns of the 16th instant, the "par" clause alluded to in the P. S., if not actually in the prospectus itself, was to be found in the circular letters forwarded to officers of the different services inviting their subscription and support.

Some persons, I am informed, represented to Captain Cockburn at the time the apparent impracticability of sending money to England at "par" when the exchange was unfavorable, but like the augur of old "he boldly affirmed that it might." I am fully assured that any of above subscribers will bear me out in my assertion that remitting money at "par" *was* one of the advantages offered, and a most important one.

I have yet to learn the benefit that subscribers of Rs. 100 derive over non-subscribers, to whom the same advantages appear to be offered *gratis,* on the production of the purchase-money for goods, unless on the principle of the liberal proprietor of the vineyard, who awarded to every man alike his penny.

X.

INDIGNATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whosoever wishes to study the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse, whosoever wishes to know how India might be lost to the British (which God forbid), should study the one-sided report of Mr. Souter. If ever a document was drawn out to screen bad police and a weakness of the Government, that document is that of the present Commissioner of Police. In it facts are distorted, mistakes are not acknowledged, and anything like a true and faithful picture of the scenes that took place in Bombay never attempted. Mr. Souter does not give in it a detailed account of the Khetwady riots, nor does he give any explanation regarding the words he uttered to the Parsees. If an unfortunate Parsee solicitor was tried for certain foolish words he uttered, why should Mr. Souter not be called to account for utterances which ought never to have been uttered?

Hitherto the strength of the British rule in India has lain in its admirable administration of justice. Since the establishment of our High Courts, opinion has been fast growing amongst all classes of intelligent natives of Bombay that we ought to have unbiassed judges brought direct from home. Where are now the judges, the natives say, who could, like those of the late Supreme Court, stand by the cause of British justice against the whole force of the Government (*vide* the famous Luxman Dhaja's case) or for the rights of the humblest British subjects, when oppressed by a civilian police magistrate (see the celebrated Durjee case)? But things now seem to be changed. Remember, Mr. Editor, I am a staunch advocate of the British rule in India as being the best we ever had for centuries in this country. My object in this letter is to lay plainly before our Government what is passing in people's minds.

J. P. K.

THE VALUE OF MR. SOUTER'S WITNESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The omission of any allusion to the Khetwaddy riots in Mr. Souter's report accounts to a certain extent for the wild-goose chase, during the past two months, of the Government of Bombay in wishing to know whether the riots in Bombay were or were not premeditated. Khetwaddy, as most people know, is situated about two miles from Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, and riots occurring in both places nearly at the same moment with a common object ought to leave no doubt regarding premeditation.

But, besides the passing over of the occurrence of the Khetwaddy riots, there is another matter which for the sake of English honor, if for nothing else, ought to be noticed in connection with Mr. Souter's report. I refer to the letter signed E. Giles, and beginning with "My dear James," appended to Mr. Souter's report. The Viceroy, or Lord Salisbury, or any one else ignorant of the localities, reading Mr. Giles's letter, would infer from it that this gentleman passed through the street where the greatest destruction took place at 12-45 P.M., and saw no signs of approaching disturbances, and when he returned by the same way at 2-15 or 2-20 P.M. he saw nothing more than crowds moving about, the disturbances being all over.

Now it appears from a careful examination of Mr. Giles's letter that, although it is made to do work as evidence that he had passed through the locality of the riots, he had not in fact passed through Shaik Abdool Rehman Street at all, and could not have witnessed anything going on in that street. He simply passed through Bhendy Bazar, where the riots commenced at 1 o'clock and were over before Mr. Giles's return from the Elphinstone College. No one doubts this, and Mr. Giles's letter would be right if he had taken the trouble to specify that it applied to what he saw in Bhendy Bazaar only when passing twice between his house in the Marine Lines and the Elphinstone College. But his letter as published leads people who do not know all the streets of Bombay, to suppose that he had passed through, or at least seen through, Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, the scene of the principal riots, a thing which he did not do. The disputed point regarding the duration of the riots is only with regard to Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, and no other place.

Is not Mr. Giles therefore bound as an English gentleman to correct the misimpression to which his letter leads?

HONOUR.

22nd April 1874.

THE POLICE "HAPPY THOUGHT" ARRESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the arrest of the ten Parsees alleged to be concerned in the riot of Sunday, the 15th February last, fully eight days after the occurrence, excited a good deal of comment and discussion in the newspapers, no authentic explanation thereof was vouchsafed either by the Police Commissioner or Government. But I notice in your to-day's issue, in the reported proceedings of the trial of the two Parsee prisoners, that Messrs. Mills and Brewin, rendered something approaching to an explanation on this point in answer to the foreman of the jury. They say that it was only on the day of the trial of the Sonapore rioters before the magistrate that Mr Souter asked them if they could identify any of the Parsee rioters, and that it was on their replying in the affirmative that be directed their arrests. It was further stated by these policemen that they made no arrest on the spot, because they had no instructions to that effect.

Now, Sir, Mr. Mills is an officer of intelligence and holding, as he does, the high position of a superintendent in the force, ought to have known that when a crime is committed before his eyes he is not required to obtain sanction for arresting the offender, especially when that person is a *Parsee and a rioter,* and I suppose that is scarcely the view our vigilant police officers take of their duty.

But even supposing that an officer of Mr. Mills' experience could have made such a slip, does he mean to say that he made no communication to Mr. Souter immediately after the riot, detailing all the circumstances and laying the entire blame on the Parsees? Mr. Souter seems to have lost no time in putting himself in possession of all the facts, even to the minutest details, for it was immediately after the event that his rage on seeing the Parsees in that locality broke forth. The truth, however, has not long remained hidden that the blame of the Sonapore riot was thrown on the already much-persecuted Parsees simply to find a pretext for Mr. Souter's culpable supineness and negligence in allowing a formidable procession of 500 Seedee and Arab adventurers armed with bludgeons to march into the Parsee quarter, notwithstanding he had due warning from the Parsees as to their hostile intentions. Truth may for a time be clouded in darkness, but already it is struggling into light, and the time is not far distant when the blemishes of our police administration will stand revealed before the world.

22nd April. CRITIC.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 18TH APRIL.

ON Tuesday night dark clouds gathered and a good shower of rain was expected, but beyond slight drizzling there was no rain. Since then the weather has become extremely warm, the thermometer at shade in the noon in a cool bungalow standing at 92° and in the veranda at 100°.

The Political Agent proceeds into the Districts on tour on Monday, and is not likely to return until the setting in of the rains.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, who was appointed to act as 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, leaves to-morrow to join his appointment. It was expected that Mr. James Crawley would act during his absence, but it is said the vacancy is to be filled by Mr. Dhunjeesha H., who vacates his appointment as Special Assistant in charge of Bhantwa, in consequence of Samunt Khanjee having attained his majority.

Through the personal exertions of Captain Phillips, Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Gondul State, the various species of peculations, which village and other petty officials are prone to practice, have received an effectual check, which must prove of vast benefit to the cultivators, and this may in some measure account for the recent numerous dismissals of vahivutdars and other revenue officials employed in the Gondul State.

It must be a source of great gratification to the public at this station that Dr. Blomfield, who officiated for some time as Civil Surgeon and had won the good opinion and confidence of the public, has been permanently appointed to the post—he has not yet assumed charge of the Civil Hospital, being out in the districts on vaccination duty.

JOTTINGS FROM SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, 5TH APRIL.

I AM not brimming over with news. How can I be, when even the Singapore *Daily Times,* our solitary journal, seldom contains anything more than advertisements and telegrams? The editor, or some one, had a call the other day, which resulted in a few pathetic remarks on the destruction of small birds in the island; but this is the nearest approach to a leading article I have yet seen. The chief excitements to be looked forward to are fires in the bazaar and Chinese riots. If a fire breaks out at low tide, when a stiff breeze is blowing, there ensues a very fine conflagration, as the fire-engines in the place (mostly belonging to private firms) cannot be supplied with water when the tide is out. So it's a case of "wait for the turn of tide" with a vengeance! The Chinese riots are so much to be dreaded that the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in the island and each native policeman on duty carries a carbine. (By the way, the Malay Bobby, smiling diagonally from eye to jaw between a coat and a cap which suit neither his figure nor his complexion, must be seen to be admired.) Next week the races take place, Blondin arrives, and there will be a dance at the Club—quite a flush of excitement. I saw Chiarini here the other day, just arrived from Calcutta. I was told by one of his fellow passengers that the graceful Cuban is now first favourite. I understand that he does not intend to spread his canvas in Singapore.

Our Cathedral is a worthy edifice, not in the least resembling the Bombay Cathedral or a barn. The punkahs are neat in appearance and swing without the slightest creaking. Why don't you rectify the punkah arrangement in the Bombay Cathederal? If the gentleman of "cutty sark" celebrity who so gracefully looks after the ornaments of the communion table would turn his far-reaching talents to the taking down and setting up the punkahs, his efforts I am sure would secure him a tablet in memoriam. The advanced Anglican has not taken root here: a strong evidence of this is that the curate (sic) who assists at the service of the Cathedral is a sixteen anna Sighalese.

I always thought Bombay was considered to have a moist climate, but I can assure you it is desert dry in comparison with Singapore. It is really wonderful how business can progress here in the midst of so much liquidation. Mangosteins and pine-apples are of valuable assistance, but even the enjoyment of them is cut short by the pea-soupy water which we have to wash in.

In such a climate meat in quantity is perhaps not a luxury—anyhow it is sour grapes to us. Fortunately they can make good curries, and if every thing else fails we have any amount of betel nut. I suppose you know that "Pinang" means betel-nut, and that the island is named so on account of the quantity of that kind of palm flourishing there. I am afraid to confess my ignorance, but I was always under the impression that "Pinang" meant "Prince of Wales," which makes me almost as bad as the man who, after six years' residence in Bombay, believed his servant's name to be "Ag Lao."

QUAIL.

CHUTNEY PAPERS.

RUFUS BIG—*(continued.)*

CAPTAIN RUFUS BIG did not get the full damages he claimed (nor anything like them) for having had a charge of small shot lodged in his person by Comely Dick (Captain R.——) who had mistaken him for Handsome Charley (Captain Charles——) his foe. The reason was this: the counsel for the defence urged that it was Rufus's own injudicious treatment of his wound that had caused by far the greater part of the mischief, and the Magistrate after hearing the evidence entirely concurred in that opinion.

The case was tried by a young and clever Civilian, and the principal evidence for the defence was that of the Staff Surgeon, who, as it so happened, "chummed" or lived in the same bungalow with the aforesaid Civilian, sharing expense, &c.—in fact they were great cronies.

At the trial of the cause Rufus, who sat, or rather reclined, on one side in what he thought, a graceful and interesting attitude, was suddenly asked by the counsel for the defence whether he had called in "proper professional advice."

"Certainly not," said Big. "I have studied homœopathy seriously and with," added he loftily, "prodigious success, as hundreds of my cases could show, if they were here."

"Oh!" said our young Solon, Tom Tryall, C.S. "Captain Big treated himself, did he?"

"Precisely," said Big, beaming with smiles.

"And now," resumed counsel, "will you oblige us by telling us what treatment you adopted?" "I applied *Arnica.*" "With what result, Captain Big?" "Oh! I got a touch of Erysipelas. Any one who has studied the wonderful system of homœopathy knows that Arnica is quite capable of giving Erysipelas."

"Your Honour," said the counsel for defendant, addressing the Magistrate, "I am quite satisfied with Captain Big's evidence. That will do Captain Big." "Did you say: do you mean: that that will *do* him—do for Captain Big—Mr. Chirps?" said the Judge, with a twinkle of his eye to Chirps, and a solemn and impressive glance round the Court at the numerous Native Vakeels of the old school (now passing away), who, many of them at least, with spectacle on nose, listened in rapt attention and with profound reverence to the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of the young dispenser of justice and representative of the awful majesty of the law.

"Your Honour,* No!" said Mr. Chirps, entering into the joke. "Your Honour does right to exact an explanation."

Solemn and awe-struck looks of bewilderment from the reverend spectacled and long grey bearded Vakeels and jaunty glances from the smart young eye glassed Native Pleaders of New India.

"I certainly said 'that will do, Captain Big.' This Court owes it to your Honour's acumen that I can explain (glancing round to the Vakeels) that I did not mean 'that will do *for* Captain Big.' But, your Honour, I think I can confidently say that, if it will not *do for* or crush Captain Big, neither also will it get him any *damages!*"

At this point the pitch of reverence and awe amongst the older and less educated Vakeels culminated in wild bewilderment.

Rufus Big, Charley, Dick, all the Europeans and some of the younger Vakeels, could scarcely contain their merriment.

"Mr. Chirps," said Tom, "I must congratulate you on your masterly exposition of your *peroration!* Ahem! Ahem!"

"I beg to thank your Honour," said Chirps, "in the names of Solon, Demosthenes, Cicero, Menu, Lord Bacon, and Sir John Coleridge,"…. laying his hand gracefully on his breast.

Immense and profound sensation amongst Vakeels generally.

"Oh, don't mention it, Mr. Chirps! I will only add that it is most satisfactory to see such good mutual relations existing between counsel and the Bench."

The next witness who was called was the Surgeon, who lived, or, as before stated, "chummed," in the same bungalow or house as the Judge.

The examination soon turned on the evil consequences which Big had brought on himself by applying *Arnica,* the Medico maintaining that had he not done so Big's injuries would have been too slight for notice. He, moreover, stated that Arnica leaves boiled in hot water were a very old remedy—almost an old woman's remedy.

Big looked indignant.

"Oh! I beg your pardon for interrupting your evidence, Dr. Smiler," said the Judge with a twinkle in his eye. "How old do you mean, when you say very old, and almost an old woman's remedy?"

"Well, as old as vinegar and brown paper!"

"Ah, that is a favourite application amongst old women! Really, Doctor, this Court," turning seriously to the old Vakeels, "would like some explanation, or, say, another illustration."

Well, I can suggest nothing better than as old as Jack and Gill," said Smiler.

"Now would you be so kind as to enlighten this Court concerning the antecedents of the two persons you have named, to illustrate your argument?"

"Jack, your Worship, is a semi-historical character," replied Smiler, thoroughly entering into the Judge's way of relieving the monotony of the Police Court. "Gill, his helpmeet or betrothed, is also a semi-historical character. There is nothing in the traditions respecting their endowments, achievements, and conduct generally which can properly or with any show of reason be connected with the MYTHUS!"

Wild bewilderment in Court.

"Can you illustrate, in ever so succinct a way, this tradition, in order to develope, to the Court, the bearing of your argument?"

"The tradition is, your Worship, that both these semi-historical characters ascended an acclivity—*went up a hill*—for the purpose of procuring a sufficiency of the liquid elements to fill a vessel, or *lota* of larger dimensions, which they carried with them, or, as it is rendered in the FOLK-LORE—

'*to fetch a pail of water.*'

Now, your Worship,"——resumed Smiler, amid the most profound silence of the older members of the Court who raised their spectacled noses with awe and wonderment—"Now, your Honour, the legend is so old that it has never been ascertained with certainty what was the *name* of that hill! No trace, therefore, remains even of the nationality of the actors in this strange drama save their names! I call that *very* old."

"Your most interesting and highly instructive exposition of this relic of popular belief, Dr. Smiler, must have impressed the learned Court, as it has me, with the most lively satisfaction. May I ask you if any further legend is preserved of these attractive personages and of the progress of their lives?"

"The tragic results, your Worship, of their daring ascent it is which has invested them with a halo of undying immortality! It was—I say it with emotion—most tragic.'

Supreme attention and curiosity displayed by the old Vakeels; straining of necks, raising of spectacled eyes, breathless suspense, &c.

"Jack, your Worship, is said to have stumbled and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. It is beautifully expressed in the original—

'Jack fell down and broke his crown.'

And the faithful partner of all his joys and sorrows, the elegant and fascinating Gill, unwilling to outlive her beloved, threw herself from the towering heights, immediately in the direction of the site of his accident. The legend has—

'And Gill came tumbling after.'

Probably, your Honour, this was *not* the cause of the deluge, although several learned commentators have attempted to identify the male personage of the legend with the Ancient and 'Submerged *Deucalion*;' and the female Power, it has been argued, represents the avenging Floodgates of Heaven, from the known facility with which a female can shed copious tears almost at will."

Big was too good-natured not to enjoy this episode of "Jack and Gill," as developed by Smiler and the fun-loving Judge of the case, not to join heartily in the subdued merriment which it caused. Good humour beamed on his face when "damages" were flatly refused him. Captain Charles C——and Richard R——were each of them removed to different stations, after a searching court of enquiry had investigated their last shooting escapade.

About this time some ladies asked Captain Big to "get up" some private theatricals. This exactly suited Big's idea of his capabilities. He was a wretched actor, fussy, artificial, and hurried in his anxiety not to appear embarrassed. All this many and many an audience had borne, many a time and oft, with long-suffering and patience. Big was a favourite in other than histrionic aspects, and people would even praise his performance, wickedly knowing how it caricatured nature all the while. But,—Ye Muses of Parnassus!—Big also thought that he was a first-rate hand, not only at acting a play but also at writing one; in fact, that as a dramatic author he could have surpassed Bulwer and Sheridan Knowles with ease.

This mania led to the serious result that, whenever private theatricals were mentioned or mooted in our station by unwary people, the next thing which was heard of was the threatened reading of a "new comedy," by Captain Big! At first his friends made all sorts of excuses not to attend (at least those who had ever heard him read a play before). But Big at last gave excellent dinners and good wine at, and as a prelude to, the readings of his play, and then he easily commanded an audience to listen or pretend to listen to his flurried attempts to reproduce and act his manuscript *en solo.*

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* "Your Honour" is as often used in Anglo-Indian Courts as your "Worship." There seems to be no absolute rule.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

LONDON, 21st April.

The Committee of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund have remitted a further sum of £20,000 to Calcutta.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ward Hunt in moving the Navy estimates drew a gloomy picture of the condition of our ironclads, and hinted the necessity of supplementary estimates.

PROMISING WHEAT CROP IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 21st April.

The Agricultural Department states that the American wheat crop is unusually promising, and that the area planted has increased 8 per cent.

LONDON, 22nd April.

The House of Lords on the motion of the Bishop of Peterborough have appointed a select committee to enquire into the sale of livings.

The coal and ironmasters in Wales have given notice to their men preparatory to a reduction of wages.

The P. & O. steamer Deccan, which left Southampton on the 16th April, has returned disabled.

INUNDATIONS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK 21st April.

Disastrous inundations have occurred in Louisiana, caused through crevasses in the banks of the Mississippi. Many plantations have been destroyed.

LONDON, 21st April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market closed firm, but with little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95½.
Bar Silver	59½.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Gresham, Lorne, Caradoc, Palermo and Chiswick.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Abbotsford.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 22nd April.

Crop Reports.—Boro rice is being reaped in many places. The outturn is generally good. Rain is everywhere much wanted for the early rice crops. The indigo crop is suffering much from want of rain.

A telegram from our correspondent at Calcutta informs us that the object of Mr. Ellis's Salt Bill is to do away with the Inland Customs' Line in Southern India, but whether by raising or lowering the price of salt to a uniform level is not stated. We fancy Mr. Ellis is far too good a Revenue Officer to consent to any reduction of the Salt Duties.

Up to the date of his leaving India Sir William Muir, it seems, had had only eleven months' leave in a service of more than 36 years.

It is thought probable that the Straits Settlements will be made a separate military command, instead of being under that of Hongkong, and that the new command will be given to a staff Colonel.

An *Index to Acts* passed in this country between the years 1834 and 1873 has been compiled by Mr. Manuel, lately of the Indian Foreign Department. The work contains alphabetical and analytical references to all Acts, whether passed, repealed, unrepealed, or partly repealed, in Bombay, Madras, or Bengal.

We notice the arrival in Calcutta of the Burmah with the passengers who were transferred from the Chaldea. Yesterday at the Bombay Police Court the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Chaldea examined Captain Lewis and an officer. The inquiry has been adjourned for a week.

Indian Charivari has the following about the Kurrachee blunder:—

Just see what you've done, indiscreet Mr. Gibbons,
The press is all tearing your order to ribbons,
No wonder—oh Simpleton, where was your tact
To please Mussalman roughs in suppressing the tract;
True, Souter before you had made a like blunder,
But that's no example to shield yourself under;
Now let all Beaks take warning from pupil and tutor,
And not imitate either Gibbons or Souter.

Dr. David Wilkie has been temporarily appointed by the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Bengal Government, to investigate the nature, pathology, and causation of the fever prevailing in the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts. Dr. Wilkie is to work in communication with Doctors Lewis and Cunningham, and under the direction and general superintendence of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bengal.

The following item of news published by a contemporary has rather astonished us. It is impossible to imagine why soldiers should be employed as guards on the East Indian Railway unless it be the case that the civilian guards are out on "strike" and the military are temporarily replacing them:—"A number of men from the 'Buffs' and 62nd Regiment have, we understand, been ordered to Howrah to report themselves to the District Traffic Superintendent for temporary employment as guards on the East Indian Railway."

The officials of the N. W. Provinces are still exercised about the hot weather flight, as they know not whether there is to be one, or where it is to be to if there is to be one. Nynee Tal will, it is said, be the choice of Sir John Strachey, and it is said that at present an inquiry is being made at Allahabad into the cost which a flight to that favoured spot of nature would entail. In Bombay, the officials are flocking over the old routes, some to Matheran, some to Khandalla, and many to Mahableshwur, where His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Almeric Spencer are planets of a kind, and of course require moons to revolve round them to show them by reflection how bright they are themselves. Certainly Bombay is very hot now, and we can admire the good taste shown by those who are able to fly from the city, on public wings, and who do it.

There were (says the *Pioneer*) no dunces or hard bargains among the students who went through a course of garrison instruction at Allahabad last winter, and who were examined in February. The class consisted of the following officers, who one and all did credit to their talented instructor, Captain Haughton:—Sub-Lieutenant C. F. Field, 1-8th Regiment; Captain F. W. Nicolay, 35th N. I.; Lieutenant C. W. Monypenny, 2nd N. I.; Lieutenant H. F. Fuller, 1-8th Regiment; Lieutenant B. Chamier, 2nd N. I.; and Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, 13th N. I. Sub-Lieutenant Field scored 862 marks out of a possible 1,000, and was specially mentioned for proficiency in Field Fortification, Military Surveying, and Military Law. Sub-Lieutenant Ravenshaw, 14th Foot, came up for examination in Military Law only, and passed in that subject satisfactorily.

The *Indian Daily News* assumes for itself that when people have been saying "there is no famine," they meant literally what they said, and it has managed to pile up a very respectable amount of indignation at people who hunger for "holocausts of the Dahomey order." But we think our contemporary's feelings, which do his heart credit, are being exercised very unnecessarily. Doubtless there has been distress in Bengal, and there would have been more had not Lord Northbrook and the other gentlemen who, as our contemporary is good enough to assure us, are not credulous idiots, exerted themselves so much. But the chief contention that is now being made, and which is really the foundation of what has roused the feelings of the *Indian Daily News*, is that the famine has been greatly exaggerated, and that the distress which actually does exist is being apparently increased by the loose way in which Government is inviting people to the relief works.

Put not thy trust in Princes, in jemadars, or anybody else! The police at Allahabad have actually made a discovery the important nature of which may be perceived from the circumstance that had it not been made officials in the N. W. Provinces might soon have been unable to have their reports printed, or their appointments or little hitches in their career recorded, while the gold and silver ornament market might have collapsed before the triumphant progress of lead ornaments in the favour of the people. A systematic robbery of type from the Government Press has been discovered, in which one of the untrustworthy individuals above-mentioned figures as hero. "All the efforts," says a correspondent, "of successive Superintendents failed to detect the thieves, and it is not surprising that they failed, for, as it turns out, the head man of chowkeedars employed in the Press was himself the thief. He had access to every part of the office after the workmen left, and appears to have helped himself to a considerable quantity of type, which he sold to a bunniah, who sold it to a man who makes native ornaments. It was noticed that these lead ornaments were plentiful lately and could be had cheap; the cause is now known. A boy was overheard bargaining for lead in the bunniah's house, he was waylaid, and a quantity of the metal was found on his person. This led to a search and maunds of type metal were discovered. The bunniah pointed to the Press jemadar as the man who sold it to him. It is satisfactory somewhat to find that the three delinquents were sentenced to two years' regorous imprisonment, but the jemadar should have received a little more than the others for his enterprising breach of trust.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

The Governor's Body Guard.—H. E. the Governor's Body Guard left Parel on Tuesday *en route* to Poona.

Burglary.—A Borah named Hokabhoy Ismaeljee reported to the police that on Tuesday morning when he opened his shop he discovered that a large quantity of English twist valued at Rs. 750, and Rs. 48 in cash, had been stolen on the previous night. Inquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Suicides.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo boy, aged about sixteen years, named Madhowjee Kessowjee. The jury came to the conclusion that the boy had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic. A native woman, residing in Bhungywada, took an overdose of opium yesterday, from the effects of which she died at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Accidents.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Venayek Bapoojee, residing in Funneswady, accidentally fell from the third storey of a house. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Doongrie Coolie Street concerning the death of Bhagos, woman. The jury found that death was caused by hœmorrage, the result of an accidental fall.

Programme of Music, to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Le Casse Noire	Gurtner.
Lancers	Somebody's Luggage	Coote.
Selection	Stefelio	Verdi.
Waltz	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Harum Scarum	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RECENT SONAPORE RIOT.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE PRISONERS.

At the Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, two more out of the eight remaining Parsee prisoners were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Special Jury on charges arising out of the recent Sonapore riot. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners, Dorabjee Nusserwanjee and Sorabjee Temooljee, were undefended. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Frank Jefferson, Esq	Rienzi Walton, Esq
William Fraser, Esq	Robert Clarke, Esq
E B Carroll, Esq	C Carter, Esq
A J Macdonald, Esq	Richard Martin, Esq
C A Beyts. Esq	Chubbildas Lalloobhoy, Esq
John Dixon, Esq	Babajee Casinath, Esq

Messrs. Govind Vittul and Kahandas Muncharam were challenged by the Advocate General on account of their being Government servants.

When told that he was at liberty to challenge the jurymen prisoner No. 2 said he wished to challenge all the Europeans. Europeans were tried by Europeans, and he as a Parsee wished to be tried by Parsees.

His Lordship told him he was at liberty to challenge ten jurors only.

Prisoners were asked to challenge, if they wished, each juror as he came to be sworn. The second prisoner objected to being tried by Europeans and repeated his demand to be tried by a jury of his own people.

His Lordship again told him he could challenge ten jurors; and that his application to be tried by a Parsee jury could not be entertained.

The Advocate General addressed the jury briefly, saying that the case they had to try had been so frequently stated and so freely discussed during the last few weeks in Bombay, that he felt he would not be justified in taking up their time by stating at any length what it was. After going over the principal points in the case the Advocate General in conclusion said that he regretted very much that the Parsee prisoners should not be defended. That they were not defended was entirely their own choice. The conduct of the prosecution could not have anything whatever to do with this. It was evident that the expense of retaining counsel for a trial which could be comprised within the limit of one day, was much less than that of retaining counsel for a trial which lasted five days, as this case did on the first occasion. Neither could it be said that the prisoners were prejudiced by being tried separately. If the defence was a good one it would be as good against two of the prisoners as against ten. Other reasons would probably occur to the jury as to why it was desired that the prisoners should be tried together. Again expressing his regret that the prisoners were not defended he would proceed to call evidence.

Evidence was then gone into for the prosecution, Mr. Mills, Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin, and seven native police officers being called. This evidence was so recently published when given in the first trial that it is unnecessary to repeat it.

His Lordship then summed up the case, reading over the charges and large portions of the evidence, and referring to the principal points in the evidence as in the trial of the two prisoners on the previous day. Here, too, the question was chiefly one of identity. The first prisoner was identified by Mr. Brewin, Mr. Austin, Rama Vicajee, and Appa Bapoo. The prisoner's defence was that he lived in the Fort and was not out of his house on Friday, on the day that the riot took place. It was for the jury to consider whether the positive evidence of Brewin, who had known the first prisoner well previous to the day of the riot, corrobated in the manner it was, was or was not reliable. The evidence of identity against the second prisoner consisted of Mr. Austin's evidence and the evidence of Rama Vicajee. Mr. Austin had not known or seen either of the prisoners before the ryot. The prisoner protested that he was not present on the occasion. His Lordship was very far from saying that the evidence of police constables was altogether unworthy of credit, at the same time in a disturbance like this ryot the opportunities of identifying persons were not so great as they might be when men were calm and collected. If the jury thought that Mr. Austin and Rama might both be mistaken, then the second prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The jury, after retiring for three-quarters of an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner on all counts, and not guilty against the second. The foreman stated that certain gentlemen of the jury recommended the first prisoner to mercy on account of the excited feeling between the Mahomedans and the Parsees.

The second prisoner was discharged, and sentence against the first reserved. The Court then adjourned till this morning, when prisoners No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, will be placed on their trial.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN HARBOUR.

A Portuguese boy named Pedrinho Salvador reported to the Water Police yesterday that he, in company with a Portuguese named Salvador Fernandez, and a Parsee, left Mandvee Bunder in tonie No. 1504, at about 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, for Hog Island. While at a short distance from the island, a squall of The crew, which consisted of two men, and the boy Pedrinho were saved by holding on to the tonie. They were in the water for nearly two hours, and reached Hog Island at 6 P. M. The name of the Parsee is not known.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. CHALDEA.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, and Captain W. Fentiman, commander of the P. and O. steam ship Mooltan, as nautical assessor, met yesterday at the Fort Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam ship Chaldea, whilst in mid-channel course off Vingorla, in command of Captain Lewis, on a coasting voyage from Bombay to Calcutta.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government. Mr. Rimington (Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared on behalf of the owners of the Chaldea.

Captain John Thomas Lewis said—I was the commander of the steam ship Chaldea. I have received a copy of the report on which this investigation is held. I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade No. 13437, issued to me on the 20th July 1863. The Chaldea belonged to the B. I. S. N. Company, and her registered tonnage was 925 tons. She was built in the year 1872. I brought the vessel out from England. Her last voyage was from Bombay to Calcutta. She left Bombay on the 21st March last with passengers and troops, a general cargo, specie and mails for the coast. I had a new chart—one of the latest issued, an Admiralty chart, with corrections in it up to October 1871. On our voyage we first stopped at Rutnagherry on the morning of the 22nd March at 7 o'clock and started for Vingorla at 8 o'clock. At about 2 P.M. we were abreast of Malwan, making for Vingorla. At that time the course was not altered. At 2-30 p.m. we altered our course with the object of taking the channel inside the Vingorla Rocks called the Karil Kachal Channel. I stood on the same course south 11 deg. east, until the Square Rock bore NE. by N. The Vingorla lighthouse on the Vingorla High Rock bore S. by E. nearly ahead. I took a cast of the lead and got no bottom at ten fathoms.

By the Court—The bearings given are corrected bearings. After taking the cast of the lead I altered the course to S. 45° E. by standard compass, deviation three degrees west corrected S. 48° E. The deviation of the compass was ascertained by daily observation. This alteration of my course should have taken me into mid-channel. Land was visible; there were no special landmarks. I had Taylor's Directions called "the Coast Pilot." He gives directions for the channel, which I thought would take me too near the Karil Rock, and take me further out of my course, and, therefore, I steered in mid-channel and continued on this course for some time. We had passed the Square Rock and were nearly abreast of the Karil Rock, when the ship struck. The breakers on the sunken rock at the east of the Karil Rock were visible half a mile on our starboard beam. There was no danger visible whatever ahead. It was then we struck. The second officer was hauling in the lead at the time and had just reported nine fathoms, no bottom. The ship was then going 8½ knots by the log and a current setting to the southward about three-quarters of a mile an hour. The tide was then about first-quarter ebb. According to my calculation it was high-water about 1-40. Mr. Street, the second officer, was on watch then and was with me on the bridge. There was a secunny on the look-out on the bridge, and another secunny was on the look-out at the wheel, which was on the bridge. The first time the vessel struck, she heeled over considerably and then lurched to starboard and port, and did not stop. Perhaps in two minutes or less, while I was taking bearings, she again struck and violently.

By the Court—The bearings were taken by the bridge compass, and corrected by the standard compass afterwards. Between the first and second strikings, the second officer had reported the soundings at nine fathoms. The second striking stopped the ship, and there was considerable grinding. The engines were immediately stopped on her first striking. The distance between the place where the ship first struck and where she struck a second time must have been from a quarter to half a mile. I was still on the same course, and did not think it necessary to change it, as I did not apprehend any danger and as I had been through that way before. The ship stopped for about ten seconds on the second striking, and then the swell of the sea carried her over. The second officer then reported 5½ fathoms. Seeing that the vessel was settling, I sent for the chief officer, and told him to sound the well, and gave orders for the boats to be cleared away. The chief officer reported that he had already sounded the well, and found six feet water in the main hold. Seeing the undisciplined state of the troops, who were mostly raw recruits, and were crowding into the boats and fighting with those who came near them, I was convinced that great loss of life would occur if the boats were lowered, and I therefore sent for the chief-engineer, and asked him the state of the engine-room. He reported it free of water, but said that water was coming in through the bulk-head of the main hold. I then ordered him to go full-speed ahead, and pointed the vessel's head to the shore. I had no difficulty at that time in doing so. We stood in for about five minutes, but finding the shore rocky with breakers and no hope of landing safely, I kept the ship more away down the coast, with difficulty, as the vessel was sinking fast forward. I stood away for about twenty minutes until I noticed a sandy beach about one and a half mile E. by S of Neuty. I turned the vessel's head to the shore, which took some time as her propeller was considerably out of water. The ship took the sand about a quarter of a mile from the shore. I then lowered the boats, and landed the passengers and baggage. The troops did not leave the boats until the vessel took the ground. It was about 5-30 when the vessel took the ground. On leaving Bombay the draft of the vessel was 12 feet 3 forwards and 14 feet aft. The cabin passengers, especially the ladies, behaved very well. No lives were lost. I was obliged to abandon the ship. Some days afterwards we attempted to raise her, but after exhausting all our efforts, it was thought better to consider her a wreck and have her sold. I am certain that I have been through this channel over a dozen times and with ships of heavier draft. The last time I came through in the Chaldea she drew 19 feet. By taking the inner passage I saved about six or seven miles. I have not seen Horsburg for many years. I do not think the bearings could have been relied upon, as the compasses were oscillating violently at the time. I felt almost certain about the passage, but I went to the chart and laid the course off before I gave the course. I had the new chart, and I had to work with the small charts before. I did not think it hazardous to go through this channel, as I was on the bridge and all the dangers marked in the chart were visible. I have before worked with Mr. Taylor's chart, which I now produce. There is a special reference to this channel marked on it. In my opinion the first shock was simply a graze, the second shock did all the mischief. We usually stayed three hours of daylight at Vingorla. It is very inconvenient to land horses, women, and children after dark. I felt myself fully justified in using this passage to save time, having used it for so many years myself, in common with other commanders of our service, namely, Captain Hutchinson, now commander of the Kurrachee, formerly commander of the Arcot, Captain Dickinson, commanding the Oriental, Captain Day, of the Virbilia, now called the Socotra, a vessel of 19 or 20 feet draught of water, also Captain Howell of the Assyria. I knew the channel so well that I could have steered through it without a compass and merely by sight, but I laid out the course simply for the guidance of the man at the wheel. I have been in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company since 1863. I have been on this coast many more times than on any other in charge of the Company's ships. I commanded the India exclusively on this coast for two years. The bearings taken at the time the ship struck cannot be depended upon, but the bearings taken before this are correct. I relied a good deal on Taylor's chart in using this channel, especially the first direction endorsed on the chart as follows:—"In making Vingorla from the northward the inner passage is the shortest." In neither Captain Taylor's chart nor the chart which I before used is there any danger marked between the rock awash eastward of the channel and the Boora rock off Neuti Point, nor is there any danger marked until you come to Karil foul ground to the northward. I estimated at the time the ship struck, that the Vingorla High Rock bore S. by W., but certainly to the westward of south.

The evidence of Mr. Henry Alfred Street, second officer of the Chaldea, was next taken, which corroborated in material points that of Captain Lewis.

The Court then adjourned to Wednesday the 29th instant, at 11 a.m.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

We stated the other day that on a telegram being sent by the Gaekwar to H. E. the Viceroy of India, a copy of the report of the Baroda Commission was forwarded to the Maharaja through Colonel Phayre, the Resident. We now learn that on receipt of the report a conference was held at Nowsaree, where His Highness now is and it was resolved to forward a telegram to the Viceroy, praying that an opportunity should be given to His Highness to prepare his defence, and that the Viceroy should, in the meantime, defer passing any resolution on the report. The Maharaja it would appear has suggested to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to proceed to England on his behalf, to fight his case there, but Mr. Dadabhoy has declined to do so, on the ground, it is alleged, that the Maharaja has no *locus standi*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Bishop of Calcutta will leave the Presidency for his visitation-tour in the North-Western Provinces, part of the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Oudh, on the 20th of July, returning to Calcutta on the 18th of December.

Last Sunday saw the departure of the old and the advent of the new Bengali year, 1796. Before the usual service commenced the mandir there were a series of prayers and hymns in the intervals. The entire proceedings occupied a little more than four hours, and lasted till about 1 A. M.—*Indian Mirror.*

We are glad to learn that arrangements will shortly be made to introduce a better system of training in the Calcutta School. The following special subjects will be taught by means of oral lectures, the substance of which may hereafter be embodied and published in the shape of pamphlets:—Ethics, speculative and practical 2. The physical sciences; 3. Speaking and writing English; 4. Important topics of the day; 5, Laws of health. We hope to publish further particulars in future, and watch the results of the experiment with unfeigned interest, why not introduce the above subjects into the curriculum of studies in other schools?—*Indian Mirror.*

BURMAH IMMIGRATION.

At present the Bengalee emigrants in Burmah are being attracted by two distinct interests—that of the State, and that of the private employer of labour. Theoretically, of course, there ought to be no conflict whatever between the two, but practically it happens that there is. The object of Government in setting the emigration scheme on foot was the permanent settlement of a portion of the surplus population of Bengal and Behar in a country thinly inhabited, and only an exceedingly small fraction of whose culturable area is under cultivation. The ninety thousand square miles of British Burmah are inhabited by only 2½ millions of people; and of the 35,000 or 40,000 square miles fit for tillage, not 4,000 are actually cultivated. On arriving in Burmah, however, the emigrants have speedily found employment as labourers at very high wages; and the danger is lest after having laid up each his little hoard of rupees they may hurry back to spend their earnings at home. A Calcutta contemporary illustrates this by referring to the Chittagong coolies who flock to Rangoon after the harvest months for employment at exorbitant rates by the rice exporters. To obviate this danger the Government permits emigrant labour only under certain conditions, and holds out tempting prospects of peasant proprietorship. Government will hold a lien on the wages of Bengalee coolies, until such time as the cost incurred in conveying them to Burmah shall have been repaid. After that the coolies may have, if he desires it, an allotment of land rent-free for five years. There is room in Burmah for twenty-millions of cultivators on some such terms.—*Pioneer.*

GOOD-CONDUCT REWARDS.

DISCHARGES.

The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military department, is re-published:—

No. 332, dated 1st April 1874.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 1276 of the 18th December 1872, the following Clause 12 of Army Circulars of the 1st February 1874, is published for general information and declared applicable to India:—

Gratuities to Soldiers on Discharge.

Clause 12.—1. The General Fund, which has been formed from the fines inflicted upon soldiers for the crime of drunkenness, is appropriated to the purpose of granting gratuities to well-conducted non-commissioned officers and men on discharge from the Army.

2. The scale of gratuities will be regulated annually according to the state of the General Fund, and will be notified to the Army from time to time.

3. From the 1st January 1874, the issue of the gratuities will be regulated by the following rules, except that, in colonial corps, the rates of gratuity will be only half those fixed for the Army generally.

4. Every soldier who shall be discharged otherwise than for misconduct, will be paid, at the time of his discharge, a gratuity calculated at the rate of twenty shillings for each good-conduct badge then in his possession; provided that the total sum of £3 shall not be exceeded, except in the case of a soldier who may not, for the ten years previous to his discharge, have been recorded as guilty of drunkenness. In such case the limit will be extended to £4 if the soldier shall be in possession of four good-conduct badges, and to £5 if he shall be in possession of five good-conduct badges.

5. In the case of a Sergeant the amount issuable will be calculated on the number of badges to which his services and conduct would have entitled him, had he been a private soldier at the time of his discharge, subject to the above limits. The charge will be vouched by a certified record of service.

6. Men transferred from the line to the 1st Class Army Reserve, to complete their term of service, will receive, at the time of such transfer, such gratuities from the fund as they would have received had they been discharged in lieu of being transferred.

7. Such men, if allowed to rejoin the colours, will not be required to refund any portion of the amount so received. They will be paid on final discharge from the Army a gratuity, at the rates specified above, for any badge or badges they may have become possessed of over and above those they had when transferred to the Army Reserve.

8. Non-commissioned officers detached from regiments of the line or other corps of the Army, for service with the auxiliary forces, will not be entitled to receive these gratuities, until they are finally discharged from the Army.

9. The gratuities issued in accordance with these regulations will be charged in the Regimental Pay List, on a separate form or voucher. The soldier will sign the form or voucher in evidence of his having received the gratuity, and in each case in which the sum of £4 or £5 is awarded, the charge will be further vouched by a certificate of the officer commanding, that the soldier has not been recorded as guilty of drunkenness during the 10 years immediately preceding his discharge. In the case of a non-commissioned officer referred to in paragraph 8, the certificate for the period during which he has been detached to the auxiliary forces, will be signed by the adjutant and countersigned by the commanding officer of the regiment or corps with which he has been serving.

10. In the case of a soldier dying in the serving, his estate will receive credit for such amount of gratuity as he would have been entitled to had he been discharged from the Army on the day previous to the date of his death. These gratuities will be charged in the Regimental Pay List on the same form or voucher as those issued to men on discharge, vouched by a reference to the non-effective account in which the credit is given.

11. Clause 140, Army Circulars, 1872, and Clause 4, Army Circulars, 1873, are hereby cancelled.

2. This order will not affect the arrangement regarding the monthly remittance of the recoveries for drunkenness as notified in G. G. O. No. 129 of 1872.

DISCIPLINE—RECORDS, SOLDIERS.

A punishment legally awarded to a British soldier by his commanding officer cannot, after it has been inflicted, be set aside and erased from the man's defaulter sheet to save him from the loss of good-conduct pay or service which may be entailed; but in cases where such erasure is necessitated, consequent on the cancelment by competent authority of punishment found to be illegal, the signature of the commanding officer is required in the defaulter sheet to the erasure; and should the man be sent home for discharge a copy of the authority or some detailed explanation of the alteration of the record is to be attached to his documents.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India,

E. B. Johnson, Major General,
Adjutant General in India.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th April 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,684	0	0
Merchandise	1,26,555	0	0
Earth Trains	945	0	0
Electric Telegraph	777	0	0
Local Salt Trains Kharraghora	9,890	0	0
Total Rs.	1,92,851	0	0
Corresponding week in April 1873. Open 389½ Miles.			
Coaching	46,231	0	0
Merchandise	1,06,232	0	0
Earth Trains	937	0	0
ElectricTelegraph	765	0	0
Total Rs.	1,54,165	0	0
Increase Rs.	38,686	0	0

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE KAHLENBERG RAILWAY.

The notion put into practice a few years ago by Mr. Sylvester Marsh, of Chicago, of building a holiday traffic railway up the side of a mountain, was successfully imitated by the engineers of the now famous Rigi Railway, and more lately by the construction of a line up the side of the Leopoldsberg, near Vienna.

The Mount Washington Railway of Mr. Marsh surmounted a rise of 6,000 ft., with gradients of 1 in 3, and the rolling-stock employed gave the general plan for that afterwards used upon the Rigi Railway. Each of the above-mentioned undertakings is arranged to give access to a mountain on one side only, but the Austrian engineers in designing arrangements to give convenient access to the Leopoldsberg or Kahlenberg, near Vienna, found that it was an essential condition to success that the mountain should be ascended from both sides. Accordingly, there is being carried out on the eastern side a railway on the Rigi or Mount Washington system, while on the north-western side of the Leopoldsberg a rope railway was completed and set to work last summer.

The railway is laid with a double line, the gauge being 6 ft. 2⅝ in., and the distance between the centres of the two lines of rails six metres, or 19 ft. 8¼ in. The traffic is conducted as follows: On each line of rails is placed a passenger carriage, weighing 6¾ tons. The passenger carriages are two-storied, the lower story consisting of two first-class and three second-class compartments—each compartment holding 12 passengers—while the upper story, to which access is obtained by end steps, affords seats for 40 third-class passengers. Each carriage thus carries 100 passengers in all.

Each of the passenger carriages is 30 ft. 10 in. long by 10 ft. 9½ in. wide outside, and 18 ft. high vertically above the rails, while the weight empty is 15 tons. We must say a few words here respecting the mode of haulage. Provision is made for the attachment of *two* ropes. Of these the upper one is the hauling rope proper, while the lower one is the safety rope, the use of which we shall explain presently. The hauling rope is attached to the drawbar of the carriage, this drawbar being furnished at its lower end with a coupling for the attachment of the tender. The lower rope, on the other hand, is connected through the intervention of a draw-spring and pair of links with a nut fitted to a long screw fixed beneath the carriage, these screws being capable of being turned by means of a transverse shaft, which is connected to it by bevel gear. The use of this screw is to adjust the length of the safety rope. The ropes are each 2in. in diameter, and each is composed of 114 steel wires 3 millimetres, or 0·18 in. in diameter.

We have now to describe the arrangements for haulage. The hauling rope for each carriage is carried up the incline, and attached to a winding drum driven by the engines at the upper station. One of the ropes passes direct to the upper side of its drum, while the other is led down the engine-room so as to meet its drum on the underside, and thus as the two drums always rotate together, the one rope is wound up as the other is uncoiled, and *vice versâ*. The safety rope, to which reference has already been made, connects the two carriages, it being led round an inclined wheel situated at the head of the incline, and thus by means of this rope the ascending and descending trains would be connected, and thus tend to support each other even in the event of the hauling ropes failing. The inclined wheel has a deep V-groove in its periphery, and is fitted with a powerful steam brake so as to obtain a control upon the trains, independent of that afforded by the brakes on the main winding drums.

The winding drums are 22 ft. 7⅞ in. in diameter, and are driven by a pair of noncondensing engines 24⅞ in. in diameter and 6 ft. 2⅞ in. stroke, fitted with link motion. The gearing is arranged so that the engines make two revolutions to one of the winding drums, and the maximum speed of the ascending and descending trains is 3 metres, or a little under 10 ft. per second. The time generally occupied in the ascent or descent is about 5 minutes.

The permanent way consists of sleepers and longitudinal timbers carrying the rails. Between the rails two central longitudinal timbers are provided to carry the pulleys for the support of the rope.—*Engineering.*

PRINCE FLORESTAN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A little book which has just been published under the title of the "*Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco*, by himself," would perhaps scarcely call for remark were it not for the strange parade with which it has been announced, the ridiculous rumours which have been circulated as to the supposed authorship, and the equally absurd praise which has been bestowed on a very mediocre production. "I am Prince Florestan of Wartemberg"—so it begins—"born in 1850, and consequently now of the mature age of twenty-four. I might call myself 'Florestan II.,' but I think it better taste for a dethroned Prince, especially when he happens to be a Republican, to resume the name that is in reality his own." To give an air of reality to the narrative, it is prefaced by a sketch of Monaco Town, purporting to have been drawn by his Serene Highness himself, and a map of the principality; and the names of real persons are freely introduced. It is intimated that within the last few months the then reigning Prince, Charles III., was persuaded by his only son, Prince Albert, to go to sea with him in his yacht for a brief cruise. It came on to blow hard that night, and nothing was heard of them again. Prince Albert's little boy, six years old, was proclaimed sovereign, and Florestan, son of the sister of the late Prince, found himself unexpectedly next heir to the throne of Monaco. A few days afterwards the young prince was thrown out of his carriage and killed on the spot, and the throne itself was now open to Florestan—"a half-Protestant, half-free-thinking, Republican, German, Cambridge undergraduate, suddenly called to rule despotically over a Catholic and Italian people." He tells us that he was thoroughly English in his ways, having been educated at Eton and Trinity. At Eton he had lived rather with the King's scholars than with his own natural allies, and at Cambridge his friendship was more in King's than in Third Trinity, and he joined the First Trinity Boat Club in order to avoid the exclusiveness of the Third. His opinions were those of universal negation. He had heard Mr. Seeley at the Union vindicate the Paris Commune, and had supported a motion for applying the surplus funds of Society for the erection of statues of Mazzini in all the small villages of the West of England, which was carried, but neutralized by the fact that no surplus funds could be discovered. He had subscribed to the Women's Suffrage Association, to Mr. Bradlaugh's election expenses, to the Anti-Game-Law Association, and to the Education League. As a Republican he disliked Sir Charles Dilke, and cherished the ordinary undergraduate detestation of Mr. Gladstone." "There were," he says, "no Liberals at Cambridge. We were all rank Republicans or champions of Right Divine." Mr. Disraeli was his admiration as a public man, because "in politics one always personally prefers one's opponents to one's friends." Under these circumstances a throne had no charm for him, and he would have gone to Monaco to proclaim a Republic if he had thought that the French would allow it. The next best thing was to exercise his sovereignty in the interests of Liberal progress, and his experiences in carrying out this design form the main subject of the story.

His first step was to put a stop to the minute personal supervision to which his people were subjected. "The weekly reports informed him that on such a day a man named Marsan had called the carbineer Fissori a fool, that such a fishing-boat had gone out and such another come in, that a private in his guards had caught a cold in his head, and so on; and these absurd details disgusted him. "I gather," he told M. de Payan, his Minister, "from this tedious document that my principality of five thousand persons possesses every appliance and every excrescence of civilized government except a Parliament. The perfection of bureaucracy and of red tape has been reached in a territory one mile broad and four miles long. Centralization may be less hurtful than elsewhere in a country that is all centre; but I mean that this should cease." He ascertained that there were eleven hundred and sixty posts to fill in a country where there were only thirteen hundred grown male inhabitants, and that consequently many posts were filled by a single man. Public Works were dealt with liberally by M. Blanc, as a part of his "concession" of gambling tables, and from the same source the income of the Prince was largely aided. M. Blanc's enterprise excited his admiration; and, on visiting the Casino, he found the proprietor a little man in black, who, when a few years older, will be as like M. Thiers in person as he is already in tact, power of talk, decision of manner, and a total absence of fixed opinions. M. Blanc was amusing himself with a mild game of Patience—he never plays anything else, and knows sixty kinds. Florestan's idea was to turn the roulette revenue to account in making Monaco a Munich and Dresden all in one, with a gallery of the greatest modern paintings, a magnificent orchestra, a theatre of the first rank, and, in short, art in all its highest forms. He found M. Blanc hesitating whether English families would be most attracted to Monaco by pigeon-shooting or by an English church; but his choice was in favour of the former, on account of the opposition of the Jesuits to the church. Florestan told him never to mind the Jesuits; but M. Blanc, with a significant smile, remarked that he would sooner not go against them. The sagacious manager thought that the theatre, orchestra, and works of art might perhaps be made to pay; at any rate they were only matters of money; but over the reform of the army, of the Church, and of education, of which Florestan spoke, he shook his head. "Why trouble yourself?" he asked. "You are rich, and your people are contented." The commander of the forces did not relish the reform of the army. Pere Pellico, the Jesuit priest who really ruled the country, had no objection to a national militia, but resisted any meddling with the Church or education. Dr. Coulon, the only Liberal in Monaco, sympathized with the Prince, but asked him how, as a democrat, he could think of imposing his will on the people in a matter on which they were unanimous. Pere Pellico was in favour of a Parliament which he knew he could get elected to suit his views, or a plébiscite which he could dictate beforehand. "How liberal a politician can afford to be," thought Florestan, "when he has the people with him?" The only one of his reforms which was popular was the national army, which afforded all the young married men a weekly holiday away from their wives. An edict on the subject of education created much dissatisfaction, and an inopportune visit from General Garibaldi, who made a furious speech against the Pope, brought matters to a crisis. There was no alternative but to leave, and next day Florestan learned that the inhabitants had voted, with only one exception, in favour of annexation to France. The *Non* was M. Blanc, who, as a Frenchman, had no right to vote at all. On his return to Cambridge the Prince finds himself at one with Mr. Freeman in thinking that a sudden breach in the continuity of national institutions is an evil, and that the more gently and warily the work is done the more likely it is to be lasting.

It will be seen that this is a not very wonderful squib on a somewhat hackneyed subject. It is the sort of thing which would make a reputation for a small college wit, but injustice has been done to it by the extravagant manner in which it has been put before the world. Even a really clever book would be almost certain, under such circumstances, to disappoint expectation; and *Prince Florestan* is rather smart than clever. A good deal of its fun borders upon impudence, while some of it passes decidedly over the line. To say, "I have seen many amusing sights in the course of my short life, I have seen an Anglican clergyman dance the *can-can*," is not exactly wit. If it is true, it is hardly a joke, and if it is false, it is also stupid. The introduction of real names betrays a prosaic mind and poverty of invention, and weakens instead of strengthening a fanciful tale. Reference to "a hall-porter as big as Mrs. Bischoffsheim's" may perhaps be supposed to supply that local colour which is so refreshing to some minds; but the story about the Duke of Cambridge, at p. 70, is simply a vulgar personality. The idea of the book, though not new, is a good one, and might have been worked out with much effect; but unfortunately it is treated in a weak and superficial way. The writer just sees his opportunities, but wants power to use them. He tells us that there is no moral to be drawn from the fall of Prince Florestan which is applicable to the present state of English politics; but possibly Mr. Gladstone's overthrow may be glanced at in the career of the headlong young despot who wishes to compel his people to be as democratic as himself whether they like it or not. It is also suggested that the best chance for Republicans is to leave religion alone. The author describes English constitutional Monarchy as a democratic Republic tempered by snobbism and corruption, and expresses his preference for a "socialistic autocracy," provided you can secure the best of autocrats. On the whole, this satire appears to be wanting equally in philosophical depth and genuine humour. At the best it is a very moderate effort of undergraduate pleasantry, and nothing can be more ridiculous than the praises which have been lavished on it. The capacity of criticism in certain quarters may be measured by the fact of such a production being for a moment supposed to be by Mr. Matthew Arnould.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

From a telegram dated March 14 we learn that the final match between Mr Grace's Eleven and Eighteen of Victoria had to be drawn in consequence of rain. In their first innings the Victorians scored 150, the Eleven making 166, of which Mr Grace made 64. The Twelve have sailed for Adelaide.

If what we hear be true some of the English cricketers will not be at all sorry when they have set sail for Old England; they have not been happy amongst themselves, the bloods have not amalgamated, and those who prognosticated they would quarrel will have the satisfaction of knowing their prophecy has been very nearly fulfilled. This may in a great measure explain why they have not been more successful. "A house divided against itself cannot stand;" though for our part we never looked upon the Eleven selected to accompany Mr. W. G. Grace as anything like the best lot that could be got together as a representative team. The *Australasian* of Jan. 2 has the following remarks upon the position:—"Cricket first and racing second is the order this month, as cricket has been the chief topic of conversation in sporting circles. British cricket is just now rather at a discount, as may be imagined when it is seriously discussed by those who are supposed to understand the game whether an Eleven of Victoria cannot be found to play the Englishmen level-handed. After all the trumpeting this is rather coming down a peg. All manner of excuses are, however, framed for the Britishers—some most ridiculous. Then some would-be clever people will have it they have 'sold' the matches, and have not done their best. One great fact remains—they were beaten in one innings at Melbourne. They then went to Ballarat, where on New Year's Day and Friday they made the tremendous score of 470, of which number W. G. Grace got 126, his brother 112, Oscroft (run out) 65, Greenwood 62, Jupp 23, Bush 23, Lillywhite 17, Southerton 15. The Englanders were at the wickets all the two days, and on Saturday the Ballarat Twenty-two went in and put together 276, of which W. H. Figgis made 53 in fine style, Watson 33, B. J. Figgis 23, Ballantyne 22, Brokenshire 21. The best description of this match is contained in the following words:—'Splendid wickets; very small ground; tremendous hitting; fearful mulling of chances, and weather fearfully hot.' There were more chances missed than there were players in the match, and the champion had three lives at least—some of the others more. The match was, of course, drawn. From Ballarat the Eleven proceeded to Stawell, and there the order of things was reversed, the scores being small, and the match won by the Stawellians by 10 wickets. England only got 43 and 91; Stawell 71 and 64, with 10 wickets to fall. The eleven blamed the ground and the liquors; the other side said they could play on rough ground, why not the Eleven? There was a considerable amount of ill-feeling displayed. On the side of Stawell it must be remembered that B. B. Cooper, Conway, Cosstick, and Wills also played, so that the local talent did not do all the mischief, but Cooper has done nothing since his big score at Melbourne. From Stawell the Eleven went across country to Warrnambool, and here they won their first match, if any honour can be claimed thereby, as the team, barring the metropolitan contingent, was a duffing lot, many of them not fit for a six eleven of a suburban Club. Cooper, Gaggin, Allan, Wills and Conway played for Warrnambool, so they had plenty of assistance. Warrnambool went in first, and scored 69. England made 104, Jupp getting 58 (not out), and W. G. Grace 18. Then the locals tried their hands again, and got 51, and England then got the required 17 for the loss of one wicket (Gilbert's). Here also the Eleven did not create a very favourable impression, and their prestige has been very rudely shaken. However, they took steamer on Saturday, the 17th, and arrived in Melbourne on the Sunday, sailing again by the Alexandra on the 19th for Sidney, where they play two matches, then returning to play against another Eighteen of Victoria at Melbourne in the third week of February."

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INFANTRY TACTICS SINCE THE WAR.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Whatever may be thought of the cause, there is no doubt as to the fact, that one result of the great struggle of 1870-71 has been that its tactics have been looked upon as a completely fresh starting-point for further reforms in that branch of the art of war. It might naturally have been expected that this would rather have been the case with the Bohemian campaign of 1866, when the terrible power of the breechloader was first demonstrated at the cost of Benedek and his army. And the movement of which we are speaking did indeed in a sense begin soon after with the publication of the *Retrospect*. But the controversy which that famous essay aroused was not by any means concluded when the next war came; and although the spirit of its criticisms entered into and influenced, perhaps unconsciously, every branch of the Prussian army, no actual embodiment of the new teaching had appeared at that time in the regulations of the service, nor was its truth admitted by those who had to superintend their working. Hence it is that the battles of Woerth and Spicheren were fought without any other guide than the Instructions of 1847, brought into more practical working by the experiences of 1866, which were rich no doubt in teachings of their own, but not wholly applicable to this new case, where the fire of the needle-gun was overpowered by that of the Chassepot. Both victors and vanquished now avow that the circumstances carried them far beyond all existing forms when these were brought to the new and terrible test of breechloader fire. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Germans, in order to keep their place in advance of other tacticians, have already modified their drill practice. But the latest changes in their infantry instructions (of which Colonel Newdegate has given English readers an excellent account) are avowedly tenative, and therefore open to debate. Military reformers are almost invited, as it were, to speak out; and one at least has been found who desires to tread in the steps of Captain May, and to complete his work by advocating "Timely Alterations in the Drill Instructions" (*Zeitgemässe Veranderungen des Exerzier-Reglements der Preussischen Infanterie*. Leipsic), very much in the sense in which that celebrated essayist wrote.

It must not be supposed that the mantle of the author of the *Retrospect* has wholly fallen on the anonymous pamphleteer who follows out his ideas. Readers of the *Zeitgemässe Veränderungen* will find in it but little trace of the vigorous imagery of the original reformer on whose work it builds. It is useful, however, as presenting in a clear but somewhat dry form the results of recent experience, as they are seen by the most numerous and not least intelligent class of officers who are personally concerned with them. A more general view of these results is best to be found in the work of Boguslawski. The present essayist, who writes anonimously, confines his attention solely to the work of the arm to which he belongs, and to the development of the special infantry tactics created by the war. He prefaces his study with some very plain, if not eloquent, observations on the conduct of matters in 1870, which may well account for his withholding his name. Whilst admitting the truth of the well-known military rule which guides such matin Prussia, "Regulations should not be experimental, but the result of real experience," he points out that, although the army had had the special good fortune of success in 1864 and 1866, when the requisite trial was made of the working of those small tactical units known as company-columns, and first officially introduced in 1847, yet it was allowed to enter on its third war without any of the altered training to which the facts of the two former wars should have pointed. Hence it was compelled to fight in forms which had not been, as they should have been, made its second nature, but which (as the use of the company-column in manœuvring) were varied according to the commander's fancy with different bodies of troops; and as these, even thus freely treated, failed to meet the exigencies of the breechloader, it was driven to make new experiments in the field. The victories of the Germans were due, this critic declares, to their strategical leading and to the courage and energy of the troops, aided by the mistakes of the enemy; but no one can praise their tactical handling either in the mass or in detail. Indeed the extraordinary losses suffered, such as those at St. Privat, were really due to the lack of drill instructions edited to the time, and to the bad tactics which resulted from it. The Prussian army was compelled, just as was the French, to fight in quite another mode than that in which it had been trained; and every chief of a company or battalion had his own little method for the occasion. There is now, however, plenty of experience gathered. All points to an alteration of the forms in use, and the only question is, in what direction and to what extent these shall be modernized.

Having thus, like his forerunner, prefaced his proposals with sharp criticisms on a successful campaign, the essayist applies himself to his real work. The rest of his treatise may naturally be divided into two parts. In the one he examines the tentative drill recently practised by the Prussian infantry, and in the other he puts forward his own scheme as a substitute for it.

In the first part he examines the method so much employed in the German army of using half-battalions at certain stages of a movement, and shows its defects, which are indeed usually admitted, since its use is rather the result of accident, arising out of the discovery that a battalion is too much for any one man to manage when the fire of the enemy compels him to dismount. The essayist has no difficulty in showing that this arrangement, with its two chance commanders acting under the battalion field-officer, is in every way tactically inferior to a proper use of the four companies individually under their regular chiefs. From this he passes to a detailed examination of the experimental drill tried last year, which consists, as to the first or real fighting line, of the two wing companies advanced in the normal division of skirmishers and supports, but the latter opened out, and these followed by the other two, acting together as a half-battalion in a column drawn up with increased distances between its sections. The second line, again follows entirely in similar columns, or in line with intervals. These new formations of column and line are absolutely condemned, as rendering movements slow, and forming needlessly large marks for distant fire. There would be no necessity, it is pointed out, for using them if the revisers of the drill-book would take hold of the simple truth that the day of battalion movements has gone by, and that the soldier should therefore be taught and trained entirely in the school of that company in which he invariably has to fight. Having led the way up to this conclusion, the writer goes on to suggest the few modifications which he proposes in company drill, and which consist, in fact, in making the present commanding officer of a battalion act as one at the head of several tactical units brought together, instead of regarding his charge as a single one to be temporarily separated on occasion.

It will be seen that in this respect he goes further than May, who, in this *Prussian Infantry in* 1869, advocated a new drill of his own, which was found on the battalion. And as this second publication of his awakened much controversy when it appeared, it is as well to add here that the "open-order line" which he proposed, and which was so strongly objected to, was but a prophecy of the "firing-line" of the battles of 1870-71, on the use of which, as being the only possible form of attack with the breechloader, so much has been written recently. It must be said, however, that May did not discover that this would become but one with the line of skirmishers, which in his proposal was retained for separate action in front of it. And the new essayist follows out his leading idea more logically than May, since he insists that the company, which facts have made the fighting unit—as the *Retrospect* pointed out after the war of 1866, and Von Moltke himself had indicated even before it—should also be made the unit for all training purposes, so that the practice of peace should be henceforth in thorough conformity with the facts of war, and the infantry soldier enter on his work in the field as something thoroughly familiar to him.

Whilst the German army is thus found engaged in critical examination of its past, and experiments and projects for the future, it is natural to ask whether the same activity of thought is displayed by its late adversary. The answer is that, though much is and has been said in France of improved organization and modified tactics, hardly anything of a pratical nature has been done in either direction. Officers of the more educated class do indeed meet for discussions, listen to lectures, and read eagerly the numerous translations of German books which the Paris press sends out, but there is no originality of thought anywhere apparent. No Frenchman, for example, appears to have put forth any essay as to new infantry tactics that has been as much read among his comrades as the Paris translation of Major Tellenbach's late lecture on the "Fighting of a Company in Loose Order." This remarkable study is devoted to suggestions for the practical working in the field of the new unit, and aims at giving at once more intelligence in the general direction, and freer scope to the powers of those who lead its component parts of sections and groups under the captain. The author's special object is to combat the notion of those who believe the day to be arriving when the battle of infantry will dissolve into a mere horde of active and intelligent skirmishers, fighting altogether independently, though influenced by some general direction. There is no possibility, he shows, of any such solution of the problem now before his comrades. The ideal of a tirailleur's tactics is individual action, no

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doubt; but it must be united with the greatest possible facility of directing the whole body. And, in proceeding to show that the company formation is the very best agency discoverable for this under present conditions, and in elaborating the means by which it may be used to the greatest effect by German officers, Major Tellenbach's lecture affords unconsciously a strong confirmation of the truth of the Leipsic essayist's theory already noticed, that the day is past for training infantry, save for mere parade purposes, in any other school than that of the company. The view of the latter writer, though he does not cite his original authority, as he might well have done, is in fact simply that the time has now arrived when May's predictions have become proved facts, and when his suggestions should be carried out to their logical results. But forms are ever more slow to change than the arms which they have been framed to use. The same spirit of conservatism that frowned on the *Retrospect* is still strong in the Prussian service. And the next war on which it enters may very probably find the Mauser rifle in each infantry soldier's hand, and the guns that cover him vastly improved on those of 1870, without the system of battalion manœuvres to which European armies are chained by tradition having disappeared before the progress of tactical reform.

YOUTH v. AGE.

(*Spectator.*)

Youth is genius, says Mr. Disraeli, and Dr. Beard, of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, appears to agree with him. At least he has sent us a paper, read before that society, apparently with approval, in which he endeavours to defend the thesis that we have all of us an undue reverence for Age, and that though regard should be given to the aged, respect should be paid everywhere, as in America, to Youth, which does all, or nearly all, the work of the world. He holds that the undue respect for age, so marked in the fact that many of the names for governing bodies, such as "Senate," are synonyms for bodies of old men, has arisen mainly from the time it takes most men to become famous, thus producing a confusion in the public mind between the time of effort and the time at which that effort has been recognised by the world. "It may be said of nearly all famous men, as it was justly said of Humboldt, that he had the greatest reputation when he least deserved it." The late Mr. Whitty put the matter more clearly, perhaps, when he said, in his clever, scandalous, and nearly forgotten novel, "Friends of Bohemia," that power belonging in each generation to the old, and the old having little sympathy with the young, everybody had to wait long for important position; but he did not, as Dr. Beard evidently does, think that the world lost much by that arrangement. Dr. Beard argues boldly not only that almost all successful campaigns have been fought by young Generals, which is partially true. Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Marlborough, and Napoleon outweighing Von Moltke and Radetsky, but that it would be well even to limit the age at which statesmen and judges may work, to elect Presidents and appoint Judges when men are at their highest powers. In fact, he affirms that the brain follows the body in its decay; that intellect, allowing for exceptions, begins to decay at forty, and that we are all in the wrong in insisting on age as a qualification. He has "noted the ages at which philosophers have founded and announced their systems, at which divines and religious teachers have originated their creeds, and have been most effective as preachers; at which statesmen have unfolded their highest acts of legislation, of diplomacy, and reform; at which men of science have made their greatest discoveries and written their best works; at which Generals and Admirals have gained their greatest victories, and carried on their most successful campaigns; at which lawyers had led the bar, and physicians made their explorations in medicine, and artists have painted their masterpieces; at which musicians have composed and performed their most illustrious creations; at which architects and engineers have planned and executed the greatest monuments to their memories; at which actors and orators have been at the zenith of their power, and at which teachers and professors have led eras in the service of education." From these data, which he has applied by testing all the great names of history, he has deduced the following law, and would act on it, apparently even to the length of expelling from public service all men who are beyond seventy:—

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The golden decade is between			30	and	40
The silver	,,	,,	40	,,	50
The brazen	,,	,,	20	,,	30
The iron	,,	,,	50	,,	60
The tin	,,	,,	60	,,	70
The wooden	,,	,,	70	,,	80

Dr. Beard even goes further, and declares that men, besides losing their intellects, become worse, often much worse, as they become older; that they lose their moral enthusiasm, or moral courage, or capacity of resisting temptation and enduring disappointment, and frequently sink into senile debauchees. He even tells all his friends over fifty—we are not sure it is not over forty—who happen to remonstrate with him, that "the best of your original, pioneering, radical work is in all probability already accomplished. The chances are tens of thousands to one that you will originate less in the future than you have in the past; for, just as we know by statistics that a man at forty has a certain average expectation of life, so do we know that he has a certain average expectation of original work. There is a chance in many, many thousands that you will live to be a hundred years old; there is about the same chance that you will make some great discovery or invention, or conceive and execute some original production in art or literature. Fame and wealth may come to you far exceeding your wildest dreams, but they will be the result and the reward of the work you have already done, or are now doing. Happiness may augment with years, because of your better external condition; and yet the highest happiness is obtained through work itself, more than through the reward of work." Dr. Beard, as we have said, allows of exceptions, as without them his averages could not be made up, and allows for qualifying circumstances, but fights hard for his general conclusion that, whether we like it or not, age is degeneracy, that the turn towards age begins at forty, and that after that time men may as well give up originating, except in departments essentially creative, like painting, music, or poetry. Titian painted at ninety and the "Paradise Lost" was written when Milton was fifty-nine, but these are no more proofs than Shelley's or Keat's precocity in verse. They do not alter the averages.

We must all grow old, and Dr. Beard's theory is therefore a melancholy one for all men, but we suspect it requires modifications far more serious than any he suggests. His argument, for example, as to moral degeneracy is, we imagine, absolutely untrue, except in cases such as the two or three he gives, where the original nature being bad, the controlling will, which alone, as Socrates said of himself, made its owner good, has become paralysed by some secret decline either of nervous power or of the healthiness of the brain. Mere experience will usually make men better, as it teaches them that pleasure is of little importance, dust and ashes in the mouth; that remorse is very bitter, and that peace of mind is of almost indefinite value; while as to the minor virtues, most people grow more placable with age, more grateful for affection, and less susceptible to the small ambitions which are the root of half the selfishnesses of men. No doubt they very often grow more avaricious, but we suspect that it is not from a growing love of money, but from the one gain age gives all men,—namely, experience. They have learnt to know the value of money only too well. With a large section of mankind, perhaps the largest, one of the most effective of the virtues—though clergymen hardly consider it a virtue—serenity, is never developed till old age appears, yet it sometimes so changes men as to produce an impression of a distinct and most beneficial change of character. It is, in truth, a result, if the faculties are not seriously impaired, of a particular form of experience, and Dr. Beard's allegations seem to us to depend mainly upon the credit we give to that great acquisition. Is experience, or is it not, a new power, an actual gain which almost compensates for the loss of youth, and even of mature strength? That is undoubtedly the impression of most old men, or at least the impression old men choose to put forward, and in many of the relations of life it must be true. The medical man, for example, may discover nothing after he is forty, but supposing him successful, the mere number of cases he has treated must, by the time he is sixty, have enlarged his power of using his inventions; while as regards statesmen, the mere knowledge of men which accretes to them as time advances, must be of itself almost the equivalent of a new faculty. We exclude, of course, absolutely the faculty, whatever it is, which we call genius, and which, whatever it is, is nearly independent of age; and with that exclusion should say that old men, if retaining their vitality, make, on the whole, the better bishops, the better judges, the better statesmen, and the better soldiers of the two. They are apt, of course, to lose power from an over-contempt for youth, though even this is not true of, say, Mr. Disraeli, who on Dr. Beard's theory is an old man, or of M. Thiers, who is an old man on any theory; but they gain it immensely in experience, with its absence of rashness, and its recognition of all obstacles to success. Dr. Beard will have it that enthusiasm dies with years, but we doubt that, and rather conceive that the expression of it dies, many of the great religious teachers, for instance, and many more philanthropists, maintaining it to the end. They only begin to distrust the philantropies which are unreal.

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,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies at the Chief Cities in India.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

TABLE SHOWING SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIA OF POSITIVE WHOLE WORLD RATES.

Col. 11.	Average price of 4 per cent. Government Paper from 1836 to 1873 deduced from Messrs. Nicholls and Henty's Indian Government Loan Diagram, and exclusive of 1857 and 1859.	Per Rs. 100, Rs. 92-1-1. Equal to a return of Rs. 4-5-6.	
Col. 10.	Expectation of life in India at age 21 as deduced from Mr. Finlayson's adjusted Table of the experience of the Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund between the years 1837 and 1872—(at age 20, not given).	years. 32 months. 9	
Col. 9.	Brown's Tables of Mean Duration of Life in India at Age 20. Military.	yrs. months. 28 6 27 8	yrs. months. 0 10
	Civil.	yrs. months. 34 4 27 8	yrs. months. 6 8
Col. 8.	Total Period occupied in deriving Rs. 1,000 from J. Money's Payments.	yrs. months. 27 8	Difference in favor of the Positive.
Col. 7.	Increased value of Rs. 410-7-4 at the end of 22 years, 8 months, at 4 per cent. Compound Interest.	Rs. 1,000	
Col. 6.	Increased value of the 5 Nett Premiums at end of the 5 years at 4 per cent. Compound Interest and represented by Government Paper in the hands of the Official Trustee.	Rs. 410-7-4 J. Money's payments now cease.	
Col. 5.	Amount of Nett Premiums for Investment in Government Paper at Compound Interest; and payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 72-13-11	
Col. 4.	Amount of Gross Premium, payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 91-1-4.	
Col. 3.	Premium how payable and for what limited period.	Annually for 5 years.	
Col. 2.	Sum assured payable at death whenever that may happen.	Rs. 1,000.	
Col. 1.	Name of Assurant, and age next birthday.	J. Money. 20	

Table of Results at following Ages available on application.

EXPLANATION.

J. Money, aged 20 next birthday (Col. No. 1) assures his life for Rs. 1,000, payable at death (Col. 2) and elects to pay Premium to the Positive in 5 years (Col. 3) instead of for the whole of life. Being in the receipt probably of full pay and allowances, a term of years to pay the required Premiums in would be more convenient than having to pay an unvarying amount for the whole of life. The amount of Gross Premium payable by J. Money, every year for the first and 4 subsequent years, is Rs. 91-1-4 (Col. 4), and the nett or proportion which the Positive will invest in Government Paper to accumulate at Compound Interest until death is Rs. 72-13-11 (Col. 5), the difference being reserved for expenses and profits. At the end of the 5 years, the Nett Premiums invested as received in Government Paper at Compound Interest have become Rs. 410-7-4 (Col. 6), and at the end of a further term of 22 years and 8 months (Col. 7) have increased to Rs. 1,000 the amount assured. By this time the total period occupied in deriving from J. Money's payments Rs. 1,000 is 27 years 8 months (Col. 8), and so far as the Positive is concerned, the Life Assured may now lapse. Cols. 9 and 10 show what the even chances of life in India are according to Brown's Indian Mortality Tables, and the experience of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, just published, while Col. 11 gives the average return which Investments in 4 per cent. Government Papers have yielded for the last 38 years, taking the highest and lowest Prices ruling each year, and excluding 1857 and 1859, when Government Securities were unduly depressed.

N. B.—1. Expectation of J. Money's life in India is now probably somewhat longer than that set down in Cols. 9 and 10, as the periods reviewed embrace years of constantly recurring wars.

2. The rate of interest (Col. 11) which will be realized for the Positive Life Fund will on an average of investments probably be a little *more than* 4 per cent., which will reduce the period in Column 8.

Dr. FARR, of the General Registry Office, Somerset House, has been appointed Auditor of the Life Funds, in lieu of Professor Sylvester, resigned.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Copy of a Pamphlet by Lord Sandhurst on "Life Insurance Rates in India," and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..................£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852................................£ 76,975
Do. 1862....................................£300,690
Do. 1872....................................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good Stablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

RARE AND REAL!!!

Best Mocca Coffee, just arrived.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne.......................................at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry ....,, 25 ,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux ....,, 12 ,,
Chateau Lafite ....,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac ....,, 25 ,,
Sauterne ....,, 15 ,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	... Rs.	30	per doz.	qts.
Victoria Berg	... ,,	30	,,	,,
Laubenheimer	... ,,	15	,,	,,
Steinvein	... ,,	20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	... ,,	20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	... ,,	14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	... ,,	16	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	... ,,	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	... ,,	28	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
Do. Bottled here	... ,,	6	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	... ,,	18	,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, EX S.S. PEKIN, a supply of—

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE,
SIBADEY'S BRAND,
At Rs. 24 per dozen;
ALSO,
HALF-PINT CHAMPAGNE,
WACHTER'S BRAND,
In Hampers of 2 Dozen,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table.....Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... ,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... ,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona.............. Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.............Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......"Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C.L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS, THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS,	DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING,
&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c. engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOX AT GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

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